# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1872. NUMBER 123.


follows: Box No. 1, a water-goblet made pure gold; 2, water-stand made of pure gold, a box made of pure gold, supposed to be usual betel box; 4, a spittoon made of gold. Box No. 2—Two gold dresses and a g[old] Boxes Nos. 3 and 4—Four spears, such as borne by a part of the King's body-guard, [when] they follow him. Box No. 5—a large and royal umbrella, white in color. Box No. 6 royal palankeen.

—The small-pox is getting an unples[ant] strong foothold down East. Portsmo[uth], Nashua, and other towns in southeastern [New] Hampshire report cases, while in Portland [and] Bangor the matter is assuming a serious asp[ect]. The schools in the latter city have been clos[ed a] week earlier than usual on this account, [and] there have been several deaths at Portland, [the] last being that of the Rev. N. W. T. Root, [rector] of St. Paul's Church, who died on Saturday [at] the city hospital, whither he had been t[aken] soon after a sociable at his residence, a few d[ays] ago, during which he complained of feeling [un]well. There is nothing new about the dis[ease] at Boston, except that the newspapers prop[ose] to adopt the silly policy of publishing no[thing] about it.

**War Department Weather Prog[nos]tications.**

War Department, Office of the C[hief] Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams [and] Reports for the Benefit of Comm[erce], Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Probabiliti[es]: In the Northwest and over the upper lakes, [high] pressures, low temperatures, northerly [to] westerly winds, and generally clear weather [will] prevail and extend to Arkansas and Tenne[ssee]. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north[erly] and northwesterly winds, colder, cloudy, [and] clearing weather, with occasional continued rain. For the lower lakes and Canada, th[e clear]ing weather, northeasterly to northwest[erly] winds, light snow, and increasing pressures. [For] the Middle and Eastern States, low barom[eter] rising to-night, northwesterly winds, cl[ouding] weather, snow, and rain, clearing away to-[mor]row with low temperatures and increased [pres]sures.

**The Horse Disease.**

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 18.—The epiz[ootic] prevails here to a great extent. In eigh[t] livery stables some 500 animals [are] sick, and over half the private h[orses] of the city are affected. The street car[s are] withdrawn from Fort Leavenworth road, [and] oxen haul the cars on the Fifth avenue [line]. Mules working 700 feet under ground ar[e] affected. The disease also prevails to a g[reat] extent among the Government horses [and] mules at Fort Leavenworth.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 18.—The horse disea[se is] under full headway, and few animals are o[n the] street. No deaths yet reported.

**Obituary.**

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 18.—The Rev. Wi[lliam] C. Stribling, for sixty years a minister of [the] Methodist Episcopal Church, and an old [and] wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, died last [night] at his home in this city, at the advanced a[ge of] 78 years.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 18.—Seward Thorson, for many years was a dry goods mercha[nt in] this city, died at Ottawa, Kan., a few days [ago].

**The New York Tribune.**

New York, Dec. 18.—Vice President C[olfax] has accepted the editorship of the *Tribune*. [His] salutatory may be looked for in a few days. [It is] said that Mr. Orton has offered the positi[on of] managing editor to Hazzard, and that he [will] probably accept.

**Judicial Appointment.**

Portland, Me., Dec. 18.—Hon. William [Wirt] Virgin, of Portland, has been nominated by [the] Governor to fill the vacancy in the Sup[reme] Court of Maine.


MARRIED.

PLATT—HUTCHINGS—On the 18th inst., at th[e res]idence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Trumbull, by Re[v.] M. Parkhurst, Mr. Jerome Platt, of St. Paul, Min[n., and] Miss Carrie L. Hutchings, of Chicago.

MOSLEY—LEWIS—On the 18th inst., at St. [...] Episcopal Church, Kenwood, Ill., by the Rev. [...] Murdy, D.D., Charles Egbert Mosley, of Milw[aukee,] and Lottie A. Lewis, of Kenwood.

DIED.

JONES—In this city, Dec. 17, 1872, Fanny Sut[ton, be]loved wife of W. H. Jones, aged 22 years. Funeral from No. 183 South Peoria-st., to-day, a[t 10] o'clock a. m.

DOYLE—In this city, Dec. 17, at 145 Huron-st., A., the beloved wife of John Doyle. Funeral Friday, 20th inst., by cars to Calvary.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SALE OF Holiday Gift[s] BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF ELEGANT MARBLE STATUAR[Y], BEAUTIFUL Bronzes and Clock[s].

Will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON [AND] EVENING, Dec. 19, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Store [...] Wabash-av. Sale will continue each afternoo[n at 3] o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, until all ar[e sold.] This is the finest collection we have yet offered. ELISON & FOSTER, Auction[eers].

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

15 Pianofort[es] AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock [a. m.,] At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve, 15 Pianofortes, all by the best makers in the country.

1 Very Fine Parlor Organ. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction[eers].

By ELISON & FOSTER.

No. 183 South Morgan-s[t.] Genteel Furnit[ure] AT AUCTION, On Thursday Morning, Dec. 19, at 10 o['clock].

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, and [Kitch]en Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c., &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auction[eers].

By HARRISON & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHRISTMAS GOO[DS] Friday Morning, Dec. 20, at 10 O'CL[OCK].

A Large Assortment of Elegant FRENCH BOX[ES], imported, together with a lot of fine goods suitable [for the] holidays. Last chance before Christmas. HARRISON & CO., Auction[eers], 63 South Canal-st.

1,000 Canary Bir[ds] Imported from the Hartz Mountain[s], all Guaranteed Singers.

These birds have been imported by the well kn[own house] of Chas. Reiche & Bro., of New York, and are t[he finest] birds ever brought to this country. Sold whole[sale and] retail. Also a large lot cages. HARRISON & CO., Auctione[ers], 63 South Ca[nal-st.]

By JAMES GEARY & CO.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SA[LE] OF Pawnbroker's Unredeemed Ple[dges].

We will offer the Entire Stock of the Origi[nal] Andrews Loan Off[ice], No. 461 State-st.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing THURS[DAY], [at] 10 o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m., and ea[ch day] [unt]il all is sold. The stock is a very large one, and consists of [...] Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins, [...] Necklaces, Charms, Solid Gold Rings [...] Silver Watches, of the best American [...], also, Revolvers, Guns, Musical Instruments, Fancy Articles, and m[any] trophies usually found only in the shop of a Pawn[broker]. Sale without reserve, by the original Andrew[s Loan Office], No. 461 State-st. JAS. GEARY & CO., Auct[ioneers].

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!

We have just opened, direct from Paris, one of the largest Holiday Stocks in the West. Let the unbelievers call and be convinced. Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Will be open every evening until Christmas.

B. F. NORRIS & CO., 137 & 139 STATE-ST., near Madison.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER, IMPORTERS,

Invite their friends and customers and the public in general to their new store,

160 STATE-ST., Two Doors North of Monroe-st.,

Where they exhibit their latest importation of Fancy Goods, Dolls, Bohemian Glass, Lava Ware, Etc., Etc., All suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. At Retail.

SUITABLE Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LATEST DESIGNS OF China, richly gilded and decorated, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Cuspadores, Tete-a-tete & Toy Sets, Motto Cups, and Saucers, and Mugs.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF Bohemian Glass, Vases, Punch Bowls, Cologne and Liquor Sets, Parian Statuettes and Vases, Lava Figures, Vases, Cuspadores and Smoking Sets, all of own direct importation, and sold for less than by any house in the city. It will well pay to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER, 73 WABASH-AV.

FURS.

FURS!

LADIES, look to your own interests, and purchase your Furs of the Manufacturers,

BISHOP & BARNES, Corner State and Monroe-sts.

The Largest Stock of FINE FURS, and GENTS' DRESS and BOYS' HATS ever shown in the West.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, in the Parlor of Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, this (Friday) evening, corner of Madison and Robey-sts. Work on M. M. Degree. By order W. M. H. S. TOBEY.

Masonic.

Annual Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., Friday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Election of officers. A full attendance expected. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Master Builders at Room [...] Exchange Building, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock sharp. All those interested are requested to attend. By order of M. W. CARTER, President.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

[On] real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M. R. Buttles & Son, Boots and Shoes, in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved, and S. R. Buttles has no authority to transact any business in the name of the aforesaid firm from this day. The business will be continued by M. R. Buttles.

Chicago, Dec. 5, A. D. 1872. M. R. BUTTLES.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

LADIES' WATCHES.

We have just received an exquisite new stock of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, selected with special reference to the Holiday Trade,

RODDIN & HAMILTON, STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND FINE JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

Come and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere, and thereby save your money.

R. J. MORSE, 449 Wabash-av.

☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

GRAND OPENING! DAY AND EVENING, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT McELWAIN'S Jewelry Store, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

C. A. MORSE. WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A fine assortment of cameo, amethyst, coral, and gold sets. Rings of every description. Opera, guard, and vest chains. Gold, silver, and ivory headed canes. Silver plated ware from the best manufactories in the country. Diamond setting. Fine watches put in order.

223 West Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., Carpet Warehouse, Have removed to the New and Spacious Store, 121 & 123 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON, Where they will be pleased to see their friends after this date.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INS. CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

All parties who suffered loss under policies of this Company by the fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, are requested to call at our office immediately and execute additional papers, S. M. MOORE & CO., 119 and 121 Lasalle-st.

Chicago Dec. 20.

WANTED.

WANTED.

SEVERAL ENERGETIC SALESMEN, who have had experience in the various departments of the Dry Goods Houses, and who have a large acquaintance, and are desirous of becoming general salesmen. Address, mentioning the names of firms now with, ENERGY, Tribune Office.

Wanted—Hotel Man.

Unusual inducements for party with means, who "knows how to keep a hotel," on a prominent business corner in Chicago. Buying out not necessary. Address H 58, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New Juvenile Books, At RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., STATIONERS, Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

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EXTRA!! Furniture Holiday Presents!

Secretaries, Library and Dwarf Cases, ditto with Secretaries, Ladies' Desks, Chiffoniers, ditto with Writing Desks, Library and Sewing Tables, Portfolios, Easels, ditto with Portfolios, Canterbury, Music Racks, Wall Pockets and Wall Towel Racks, Brackets; Easy, Fancy, Folding, Reclining and Camp Chairs, Foot Rests, Ottoman and Foot Stools suitable for needle work, Shaving Stands, Toilet Cases, Pedestals, Bible and Album Stands, Cabinets, &c., &c. Any of the above articles are suitable Gifts for the Holidays, which we are RETAILING at WHOLESALE prices.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 443 & 445 Wabash-av. 42 to 46 Peck-court.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL, FROM OUR OWN MINES.

We desire to notify our customers that, having our new Steam Breaker in running order, we are prepared to deliver all the assorted sizes of Anthracite Coal at the following rates:

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| LEHIGH LUMP | $13.50 |
| PREPARED | 13.00 |
| WILKESBARRE—Large Egg | 12.00 |
| Small Egg | 12.00 |
| Range | 12.00 |
| Nut | 12.00 |

Blossburg and Briar Hill, including several qualities of Bituminous Coal, always on hand.

We have also on Dock, 240 cords best Maple Wood, which we offer to the trade in gross amounts.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., Office, 19 Chamber of Commerce. Yards: Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.


## WASHINGTON.

### Secretary Boutwell Again Interviewed on Banking and Finance.

### Adverse Report on Female Suffrage in the Territories.

### Outlines of McIntyre's Bill—Proposed Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

### Passage of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill in the House.

### Provision Made for the Introduction of Postal Cards.

### Exciting and Lively Scenes in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Besides his numerous appearances, the present session, before the Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Boutwell has been given several hearings by the Senate Finance Committee, on important financial matters appertaining to bills introduced or recommendations made on behalf of his Department. The first matter to come regularly up for consideration was the recommendation made by the Comptroller of the Currency to allow increased facilities for banking purposes, and to repeal the law requiring this official to withdraw $25,000 from States having more than their quota of circulation. On these points the Secretary indorsed the views of the Comptroller, and asked that his recommendations might be carried into effect. His argument was that it would be extremely difficult to execute the law requiring the circulation to be withdrawn, while it would be easy to increase the present facilities of banks which have not yet received their quota. The Committee are also engaged in considering Senator Cole's bill, which, it will be remembered, provides for the substitution of legal tender notes for National Bank circulation. It is contended by the friends of this measure that it will be better to have an uniform currency than two kinds, besides the vast saving which would accrue to the Government by the cessation of the interest now paid to the National Banks for doing Government banking business. This measure is strongly opposed by the Treasury Department, and, in view of the powerful influences arrayed against it, will probably never be reported upon, unless unfavorably.

The old fight against the proposition to empower the Register of the Treasury to exchange register for coupon bonds was brought out in the Senate, to-day, when the bill reported by the Finance Committee was called up by Senator Sherman. The objections to this bill are that it will enable holders of registered bonds to profit by the margin, which exists in the favor of coupon bonds, and that it is framed entirely in the interest of Wall street speculators. Then again is the other objection, that registered bonds are mostly in the possession of American holders, and that the proposed measure would tend to throw our securities into foreign markets. Senator Sherman meets all these objections by showing that, when the point of exchange is once conceded, the difference in values between these classes of bonds will necessarily be taken away; and further, that of the $600,000,000 of registered bonds now outstanding, $450,000,000 belong to the National Banks, and that the reason why citizens have not taken these bonds more largely is because of the existing discrimination. The Senator holds that, as a matter of policy, and to increase the popularity of the registered bonds among the American people, this unmeaningless and unnecessary distinction should be removed. The bill will be called up again to-morrow, when it will undoubtedly pass.

OPPOSITION TO BLISS.

It is reliably stated that a formidable opposition will be made in the Senate to the confirmation of the nomination of George Bliss as the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, solely on the ground of the character of the appointee.

A SLIM HOUSE.

There was barely a quorum in the House, to-day, so many members having gone home for the holidays, and, although the resolution of adjournment requires a session to-morrow, it is very evident that there will be less than a working quorum present during the day. There was little of importance in the proceedings of the day, much of the time being taken up in regular monotonous work. The usual crowd of District of Columbia people, including the Board of Public Works and contractors, were about the lobbies, waiting patiently for the Deficiency bill to come up, that their little plum of a million and a quarter of dollars might pass, so as to get it through the Senate before the holiday recess. The bill finally came up, after a number of Executive communications had been presented. Efforts were made to kill the District appropriation, but they failed, and the bill, with the postal card section, was passed by 109 to 45.

THE LOCK-UP INVESTIGATION.

Although the House Banking and Currency Committee have just finished an investigation, begun at the last session, into the charges that National Banks have been engaged in locking up currency to produce a stringency in the money market, thus affecting stocks, Fernando Wood to-day offered a resolution, which passed, directing the Committee to inquire if any combination for the purpose exists, and what legislation is necessary to stop the illicit practice. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hooper, has a bill for this object already prepared.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The contest between artists for the $20,000 collosal statue in bronze of Admiral Farragut, provided for at the last session of Congress, to be placed in the square in this city bearing his name, is becoming quite spirited, and to-day the time for the presentation of the models was postponed for thirty days from Jan. 1. Dr. Horatio Stone has a full-sized model in clay already finished, which is receiving great praise from Senators and officers of the navy who served with Farragut, and, it is said, Miss Vinnie Ream is also a contestant with a finished model. An artist in New York, one in Boston, and one in Florence, Italy, are also to be competitors. The choice is to be made by the Committees of Public Buildings and Grounds of the two houses.

COTTON-TAX REPEAL BILL.

Congressman McIntyre, of Georgia, representing the State which paid the largest portion of the cotton-tax, says that his bill to repeal the same, which is now under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means, was introduced solely for the purpose of defeating the lobby interest. It will be remembered that his bill provides for the distribution of this fund, amounting to almost $70,000,000, to the State, and not to individuals. He also says that the bill of Representative McKee, introduced at the last session, and which contemplates the payment of individual claimants, was framed entirely in the interests of the lobby, without a single objection or dissenting voice.

PENSION BILL.

The Senate, this afternoon, passed the regular annual Pension Appropriation bill precisely as it came from the House. Thirty millions four hundred and eighty thousand dollars are appropriated.

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In reporting adversely upon the bill to allow women to vote in the Territories, Senator Edmunds, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, remarked to-day that whatever might be the sentiments of the Committee on the abstract question involved in the bill, this was a matter which should be determined by Congress. Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee, Senator Pomeroy got the bill placed on the calendar, with the view of having a thorough discussion when the proper time arrives.

LAW AGAINST CURRENCY LOCK-UPS.

Samuel Hooper, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, submitted a report relative to currency lock-up by National Banks. The Committee report that their investigation was especially directed to the Tenth National Bank of New York. The Committee find that on April 4 and 5 last, the bank attempted to lock up currency, with a view of creating a panic; that the scheme was perfected after the regular banking hours; that checks were presented in an unbusiness-like manner; that H. N. Smith carried away $3,100,000 in his pocket for the avowed purpose of frightening brokers, to bring down prices of stock of which he was "short;" that the stringency thus produced was national, and that the spirit of the Banking law was violated. The Committee, in view of the promised reform, do not recommend any action against the Tenth National Bank, but report a bill designed to prevent future lock-ups. The penalties of the bill are a forfeiture of the charter, five years' imprisonment of the guilty officers, and a fine of not less than $10,000.

THE TEXAS COMMISSION.

A clause in the regular Deficiency bill was inserted to-day by the Appropriations Committee, limiting the term of service of the Texas Frontier Commission to June 30, 1872.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

It is said that a rather explosive scene occurred in the Credit Mobilier Committee room, to-day, during the cross examination of Colonel M'Comb by John B. Alley. Both of these gentlemen know a good deal more than they are willing to tell, and each is aware of the knowledge of the other. The trouble is for one to keep the other from making public, things which would prove injurious to himself. M'Comb made no objections to being placed under cross-examination, relying on his own ability to defeat Alley's object. Some of the questions he answered with perfect frankness, but he underrated Alley, and found that he had done an unwise thing to submit himself voluntarily to one who knows so much about the tricks and the manners of the Railroad Lobby as the ex-Massachusetts Congressman. When the questions became troublesome, M'Comb refused to answer them. He was asked to give his reasons. He answered that the questions were not pertinent to the inquiry. He was told that they were pertinent, whereupon he became demonstratively angry, and said that the questions were not only not pertinent to the subject, but that they were impertinent in their object and aim, and he would not answer them.

M'Comb is now anxious to cross-examine Ames. M'Comb, in his statement to the Committee, reiterated his testimony regarding James Brooks, and said that in addition to the fifty shares of the Credit Mobilier stock previously stated by him as having been received by Brooks, there was 100 shares which he had received, and that he, M'Comb, proposed to substantiate the statement before the Commission. General Ben. Butler is taking an unusual interest in the sessions of this Committee, and is using all his power, openly and secretly, to force the meetings to be open to the public. It is said the General is on the war-path in pursuit of Dawes, whom he hopes to convince of disgraceful conduct in regard to the Credit Mobilier. If he can disgrace Dawes in Massachusetts, or injure his influence in any way, he will have a clearer road to the Governorship of that State than he has now. Following the wake of Congress and the Supreme Court, the Committee will hold no more sessions until after the holiday recess.

General F. W. Bird, of Boston, has a communication in the New York *Tribune*, to-day, concerning the Credit Mobilier business. He says that the Investigating Committee should yield to the public demand for an open investigation. The following is an extract from his letter: "If it were proper, I would appeal to one member of the Committee, who, as is well known here, can, of his own knowledge, bear testimony to the fact that the Credit Mobilier stock was offered to at least one member of Congress, for that member was himself, but that he, a man of incorruptible integrity, as he is known to be, declined to receive it."

BEAVER LAKE.

The House, to-day, agreed to the Conference report on a bill, which passed both Houses last session, regarding the Beaver Lake in Indiana. A number of speculators purchased the land surrounding this lake, took possession of it under what is known as "riparian law," and drained it, thus coming into possession of about 15,000 acres of very valuable land. Other speculators claimed it as public land, and pre-empted it. The State of Indiana claimed it as "swamp land." This bill which will be a law when it will be signed by the President, gives the land to the State for such use as to her may seem proper, which action is satisfactory to the claimant.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

The fight that has been going on for a long while between the native and so-called "carpet-bagger" Republicans of Virginia, was continued in the Senate in Executive Session, to-day. The son of ex-Governor Wells was appointed under the Civil Service Rules to succeed his father as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, and when the nomination came up, to-day, it was opposed by Senator Lewis, who consumed nearly an hour in his efforts to prevent its confirmation. He asserted that the President had been imposed upon and misled in this matter, and would not have made the appointment had he known all the facts in the case; that the younger Wells was unfit for the position because of his youth, and for other reasons, but the Senate confirmed the nomination. Mr. Lewis wanted his brother appointed in the place of Wells.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Chas. B. Wilkinson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Missouri. Postmasters: B. M. Crawford, Wamego, Kan.; J. W. Whipps, New Lexington, Ohio; L. T. Chevar, Delaware, Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Pekin, Ill.; F. M. Tripp, Farmer City, Ill.; Samuel Mathews, Sidney, Ohio; John McArthur, Chicago, Ill.

A STRINGENT DECISION.

The Postmaster General has made a very important decision in relation to the responsibility of Postmasters, under their bonds, for the loss of registered letters. He has decided that Postmasters are responsible, and will hold them accountable. This construction has never been made before, is contrary to the opinion of many jurists, and greatly increases the responsibilities under Postmasters' bonds.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: James H. Burdick, Marshal of Dakota Territory; Wm. Prund, Attorney for Dakota; John Hall, Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Chauncey N. Notewear, Coiner of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nev.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

RELIEF.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The bill for the relief of S. B. Elliott was passed.

POSTAL BILL.

The House bill, amendatory of the postal code, with amendments, was reported and passed.

The amendments change the rate of postage on seeds, authorized to be transmitted, from two cents for four ounces to one cent for every two ounces or fraction of two ounces, and provide that all mail matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minnesota) from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the Postal Telegraph bill.

The bill is the "Hubbard bill," with sundry modifications. The Postmaster General is required, as soon as practicable, to establish telegraph offices at all Post Offices on telegraph circuits, at others within ten miles thereof, where the salary is at least $300 per annum, and other places where the wants of business require it. The charge for transmission is not to exceed 1 cent per word for circuits of 250 miles, counting address and signature, with no rate less than 25 cents, except night messages, for which 1,000 miles will be a circuit; tolls can be prepaid by stamps; delivery within a mile of the office free. Above one mile, the rate will be fixed by the Postmaster General. Government messages are to have priority, and to be sent at rates fixed by the Postmaster General. Press reports, 75 cents per hundred words, not exceeding 500 miles, at night, and $1 by day, with drop rates at intermediate offices of 50 cents and 75 cents in day. Rates for press associations not to exceed those now paid; 5 cents postage to be paid on each press despatch. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is to be appointed to supervise the administration of the telegraph. The Postmaster General is also authorized to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, as his agent for ten years, according to the provisions of this act, with the right to construct and provide lines on all post routes and to all postal telegraph offices, and may take possession of the same in case of a failure to perform the service, and contract with other parties therefor, charging said company with the loss. The capital stock of the company will consist of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 cash, paid up, to be increased by an amount equal at par value to the cost of the lines purchased or constructed thereafter. Telegraph companies in actual operation, are allowed to sell to this company at a valuation to be fixed by five disinterested persons, two named by the Postmaster General; two by the seller, and one by the four previously selected. The company is also authorized to establish offices independent of those established by the Postmaster General. Any Postmaster may act as an operator with the assent of the Postmaster General. The Company may make special contracts with railroads, persons, or associations for the use of the wires. The Government reserves the right to renew the contract or annul the franchise for neglect or failure on the part of the Company.

POSTPONED.

The bill allowing women in the Territories to vote and hold office was reported upon adversely from the Judiciary Committee, and placed on the calendar.

The bill relating to judgments in the Provisional Courts of Louisiana was reported upon adversely, and indefinitely postponed.

PROHIBITORY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia and other Territories.

REBELLION REMINDERS.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that he intended to call up the joint resolution adverse to the erasure of the names of battles from flags and the army register, but refrained, as he understood that Senator Sumner was too unwell to speak.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

A resolution was adopted extending the time for receiving models for the Farragut statue thirty days.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing an exchange of registered coupon bonds.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the operation of the law shall not increase the public debt or rate of interest on the bonds.

The bill was briefly discussed and laid over.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIM.

The Senate resumed consideration of the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. WINDOM moved to postpone the bill.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated by the act shall be paid to insurance companies or their representatives or assignees, which received the war premiums upon risks for the loss of which they were paid a compensation, nor to any person or persons representing claims which were in whole or in part paid by insurance companies, to the extent that such claims were paid by said companies.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the Indian Appropriation bill. Lost.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) offered a substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment, more restrictive upon the claimants, which was ordered printed.

Pending action on the bill, the Senate at 3:30 p. m. went into executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

GREENBACK CORNERS.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, a resolution was adopted that the Banking Committee inquire whether unlawful combinations for locking up gold and money exist, causing commercial and financial stringency, and report what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such unlawful combinations.

THE NEW YORK STAMP ROBBERY.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to examine the cause of the loss of stamps from the Assistant Treasurer's office in New York.

DIPLOMATIC.

The bill for paying the expenses of the Mexican Commission was passed.

A Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating $1,332,000, was reported, and made the special order for Jan. 7.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield (Penn.) in the chair, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. After some ineffectual efforts on the part of some of the Democratic members to defeat the item of $1,241,920 for the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, with an amendment offered by Mr. Holman (Ind.), forbidding the Board of Public Works from increasing further liability on the part of the United States for the improvement of streets, avenues, etc., beyond the amount of the appropriation previously made by Congress, or from entering into any contract touching such improvements on the part of the United States, except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed—yeas, 109; nays, 41.

THE BEAVER LAKE LANDS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made a conference report on the Senate bill of the last session, releasing to the State of Indiana the lands known as the bed of Beaver Lake, Newton County, Indiana. The House recedes from its amendment, and another amendment is adopted to insert the words, "the same having been drained and reclaimed at the expense of the State of Indiana and its assignees." After considerable discussion, the Conference report was concurred in, and the House then took up the bill reported last Tuesday by Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in regard to the

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

at Vienna in 1873. The bill appropriates $100,000, and requests the Governors of the several States to invite their people to assist in the proper representation of American industry at the Exposition.

After remarks by Messrs. BANKS and STEVENSON (Ohio) in advocacy of the bill, the amendment which was offered by Mr. HOAR last Tuesday for the appointment of a Commission of not more than twelve skilled citizens to attend the Exposition and report their observations to the President, was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN (Ohio) moved to strike out the appropriation. Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. HOOPER reported back the Senate bill authorizing the East Chester National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ind., to change its location and name. Passed.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) asked the House as a matter of courtesy to the Senate, to pass before the adjournment of the Senate, the bill for a steam passenger and freight elevator in the Senate wing of the Capital.

Mr. COX objected.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Senate bill extending the time to present models for the Farragut statue passed.

NEW YORK STAMP LOSS.

The SPEAKER appointed as the Select Committee on the loss of revenue stamps in the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York, Merriam, Cotton, and Cox.

NEW BILLS.

Leave of absence was granted to a great many members. Amidst much confusion and pressure for adjournment, several bills were introduced and referred to the House.

Adjourned.

### Fatally Stabbed for Joking.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Dubuque, Dec. 19.—At Lesle, Minn., Theodore Thompson was fatally stabbed in the abdomen by one E. Hoffgard, a veterinary surgeon, in the saloon of John Tuscoe. Thompson was conversing with some friends, and jokingly asked Hoffgard if an almanac which he had in his hand was a doctor's book, which so provoked him that he drew a knife and cut Thompson in a fearful manner. Hoffgard was immediately placed under arrest, and taken to Austin, Minn., and confined in jail.

## THE ERIE RAILWAY.

### Settlement and Withdrawal of All Suits Against Jay Gould.

### The Little Broker Eats Humble Pie, and Humbly Disgorges Nine Millions.

### Important Decision in Connection with Erie Preferred.

### Foreclosure Suit Against the Grand Opera House.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

New York, Dec. 19.—The following is Jay Gould's letter to President Watson, of the Erie Company, offering to make restitution:

New York, Dec. 17, 1872.

*Dear Sir:* Referring to my recent conversation with you on the subject of the claims of the Erie Railroad upon me, I assume that there is no longer any sufficient reason why an adjustment of all open questions, satisfactory and honorable to both parties, should not be made. I have at all times since my resignation as President of the Erie Company been prepared to make conveyances to it of properties belonging to the Company, to which I never made any claim. In addition to these, I have held in my name both real and personal properties, which I intended for the use of the Erie Company, some of which were forced upon me to meet real exigencies of the affairs of the Erie Company during my administration, and others which I purchased rather with expectation of benefitting the Company through the business to accrue to the road, than for any other motive. Upon your construction of my accounts with the Company I am charged with all the moneys thus expended, and the properties in question, therefore, belong to me. My idea is rather that they should go to the Company, and that I should be credited with their value.

Another question of more importance grows out of the state in which I was compelled to leave my accounts with the Company at the time of my withdrawal from the Presidency. I could then have explained many matters, which now are involved in doubt. One account book belonging to the Company has been mislaid since I left the Presidency. Through entries in it, I could readily account for all discrepancies which you have pointed out to me. It was kept for this purpose, and its loss was a serious embarrassment. But I am willing, and proffer to meet you in a spirit that shall leave no question as to my motives or intentions. Take your own statement, and you claim $9,080,000. The various pieces of real estate in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and the stocks and bonds which I mentioned in my last conversation with you, I believe you will consider worth more to the Erie Company than the total sum claimed. Some of these properties were purchased with my own money, and the Company has no claim upon them, but they are necessary for its use. I now propose to convey all these properties, variously mentioned, and will, in addition, convey the Grand Opera House and all adjacent properties, owned by Mr. Fisk and myself, the same to be freed by me from all mortgages, to you on receiving a full discharge from the Company. I do this for the sake of peace, because any litigation of such questions is more annoying to me than the loss of the money involved, and because I am sincerely anxious for the success of the Erie Company, in which I have a large pecuniary interest.

Very respectfully, Jay Gould.

Peter H. Watson, President Erie Railroad.

New York, Dec. 19.—The new Erie management completed, to-day, the most notable of its undertakings. At the meeting of the Board this morning there were present the President, P. H. Watson, ex-Governor Morgan, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cisco, Mr. Schuchardt, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Ramsdell, W. B. Duncan, S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Day, Mr. Shippen, and William R. Travers.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposal made by Jay Gould, looking to the settlement of the suits instituted against him by the Erie Railway Company, was submitted. S. L. M. Barlow, E. D. Morgan, William Butler Duncan, W. R. Travers, and S. H. Watson constituted the Committee. The report presented was very long, embracing the full terms of the offer made by Jay Gould, and concluding with the recommendation that the proposition of settlement be accepted.

The report was adopted.

The result will be the withdrawal of the suits pending against Jay Gould upon the surrender to the Board of Directors of securities amounting to $9,086,000, which sum, according to the opinion of the members of the Special Committee will cover the total amount for which the various suits had been brought. The terms of settlement with Jay Gould include the transfer of 60,000 shares of Erie stock, the Grand Opera House, and a number of lots of valuable land, amounting to fully $7,000,000 at current values. It is stated that before this thing was consummated Jay Gould was allowed to pack up all the Erie shares he possibly could in this market, and at London, and that he is now the owner of something like 200,000 shares, on which he expects to make more money than he surrendered to the Company.

This statement was confirmed by Gould himself, this afternoon, who also said that there was an understanding that he was to be consulted on matters of importance in connection with the business of the road. He thinks that the arrangements now made will enable the Company to lay a third rail on the Erie Road to make an alliance with the Lake Shore Railroad.

It is also stated, on other authority, that the money derived from the sale of these securities, is to be used in laying a third rail, whereby the narrow gauge roads of the West may have another outlet to New York without breaking bulk; and, further, it is reported that Jay Gould will throw his influence in the Northwestern Company in favor of bringing its traffic over the Erie when the third rail is laid.

There is a large short interest in Erie shares, and it is suspected on the street, that Jay Gould will work Erie like Northwestern common, and eventually twist the operators on the bear side.

It is also said that the claim of the Erie Railway against Jay Gould was reduced some $650,000, on the discovery that he had turned over that sum,—the proceeds of 80,000 shares of Erie stock to the Company. The entry did not appear in its proper place in the Erie books, but it was at length discovered and the sum allowed.

S. L. M. Barlow stated, to-day, that the property surrendered by Jay Gould is estimated to be of the actual cash value of from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, and worth to the Erie Company full the amount of its claims. The necessary writings were making at his office and the securities were to be delivered to-day.

Mr. Barlow said Jay Gould received no equivalent whatever, except the abandonment of the claim against him by the Company.

Various opinions are given as to the causes which led to Jay Gould's surrender, some believing he had no other resource, and others, that it is part of a deeply laid plan to regain some of his lost influence over the Erie Road.

The friends of the road declare that the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock will be paid as usual.

In the matter of Thomas St. John against the Erie Company, in the Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford, to-day, filed his decision. St. John sued the Erie Company for dividends on shares of the preferred stock of the Company held by him, on the ground that this stock was entitled to a 7 per cent dividend before interest was paid on the £1,000,000 bonds issued in 1865, and before rent was paid on any leases taken since Jan. 1, 1862, of any roads worked in connection with the Erie. Judge Blatchford now decided against the claimed priority of preferred dividends, and holds that the preferred stock is not to be entitled to priority over anything but the common stock, and dismisses the case with costs.

The foreclosure suit brought against the Grand Opera House is to collect a balance of a $100,000, due Nov. 1, with interest from Aug. 7, 1872, and is in the name of Ellen M. Pike, the holder of the mortgages, and was brought before the death of S. N. Pike, her husband. The mortgage is not connected with the Pike estate, as the property therein belongs to Mrs. Pike solely.

### Obituary.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Captain John N. Corbett, an old and well-known river man and citizen of Nashville, but in the employ of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company as commander of the steamer Emma Elliott, died suddenly at Memphis yesterday.

## ST. JOE.

### A Winter-Review of the Great Fruit-Region.

### History of the Growth of the Fruit-Culture.

### Present Magnitude of the Fruit-Trade.

### An Appetizing Ramble Among Orchards and Vines.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 16, 1872.

Winter falls upon Western Michigan like a famished lion seeking for food in early morning. Exceptional in the terrible frosts of winter, and the unprecedented drouth of summer, the close of the year 1872 is exceptional also in its early and unusual storms of wind and snow. From the extreme northern to the most southern verge of this favorite fruit garden of the Northwest, the peach orchards, the pear orchards, the apple, plum, cherry, and quince orchards, the grape terraces and vineyards, the strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry fields are decked in snow, dressed in snow, buried in snow, over which the wind sighs and moans one moment, and the next cavorts with the glad energy of a mad steed let loose from the cave of a wintry Æolus. Blow on wild winds! The lords of the manor are beyond your power; safe housed, well clad, well warmed, and blessed with cheerful homes and heavy loaded tables. Their barns are full of hay and feed, the joy of strong horses and contented large-uddered cows, while corn-fed swine grunt deep satisfaction from their warm pens, and trim flocks of household poultry cluck and cackle over the joy of Christmas eggs. Their cellar and pantry are stocked with peach, plum, cherry, quince, strawberry, and raspberry preserves, and "jell." There are bins of apples, baskets of pears, choice grapes in cotton; potatoes by the barrel; beets, turnips, onions, bushel on bushel; tomatoes canned, and sweet corn, with an unlimited stock of dried fruits. Surely the land flows with milk and honey! Let the wind blow, it only magnifies and intensifies the comforts of home; the comforts of the hard toiling fruit grower, who has no more work to do until next season spreads out its beautiful promise of new fields of golden fruit to conquer.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Indian who paddled his bark canoe into the mouth of the St. Joseph River fifty years ago, would be no more astonished at the present importance and wonderful growth of the St. Joseph fruit region, than the good fathers, who themselves planted the first orchard, or the pioneer who staked out the first claim, or the victim of misplaced confidence, who settled in St. Joe with the expectation that it was to be the grand terminus of the Michigan Central Railroad, the Chicago of the West; and stranded, because he had no money to pay his fare when the great company defied legislative enactment and left the mouth of the river upon a distant off-side. Year followed year, bearing through St. Joseph Concord coaches loaded with United States mails, and half a dozen extras every day, whose passengers could not perceive the earthly value of the oak openings and the sandy pine barrens of this region. The first peach stones became trees loaded with magnificent seedlings, and bore fruit thirty years before an improved variety was set out. Not until 1844 was an early Crawford peach sent to Chicago, and then they were so rare and so fine that the boys peddled them on the street for 10 cents each. From this small beginning, the shipment of improved varieties continually increased, the second or third year thereafter attaining the dimensions of four or five hundred peck baskets, which were bought on speculation of the producers at St. Joseph for $3 per basket. The peculiarity which marked St. Joseph peach culture in its infancy, and stamped it with success, lay in the certainty of the crop. New comers ventured to set out orchards, while old orchardists came from abroad to purchase land and set out peach trees where both soil and climate combined to avert any failure. The isothermal influence of Lake Michigan was not unfolded; the snow line was not discovered; but common sense concluded that peaches would continue to grow and bear where trees had borne for thirty successive years, were ten and twelve inches in diameter, and spread over 100 square feet of ground.

The increase in the number of peach trees, like the growth of the peach market, was slow. When the first large orchard of fifteen acres was set out, one of the most sagacious of young Chicago's commission merchants declared that "that orchard would glut the market." Not until 1850 did this and other large orchards of improved fruit begin to pour into Chicago, whose capacity for peach consumption kept pace with peach production.

Then was added to the former certainty of a crop the certainty of a market for every peach at remunerative prices; and from this moment the development of the St. Joseph fruit region may be fairly said to have become a certainty twelve years ago. Like angel visits, the scattered orchards nestled in the tough old forest. The lake shore south from St. Joseph was a mere track in the woods, with only an occasional clearing.

The site of the now thriving village of Benton Harbor was a sand barren, covered with thickets of scrub oaks; and it was interrupted by swamp holes, impenetrable save by the wild fox and deer, which less than twelve years ago had runways over the present site of tall brick stores and costly churches. Then no one would question the title of the St. Joseph fruit region, inasmuch as the whole country round about for nearly twenty miles came to St. Joseph for store goods, from a pin to a cart-wheel.

THE CHANGE WITHIN TEN YEARS

has equalled enchantment; the forest has fallen; its rough stumps been eradicated; and not only is every vestige consumed, but thriving fruitful orchards stand in place of their woody, unfruitful progenitors. Cozy dwellings, adorned in winter with musical pines and evergreens, embowered in flowers in summer, combine with orchards and shady avenues to make a landscape-garden fringe upon the steep bluff of Lake Michigan. The following

ESTIMATE OF GROWING TREES, &C.,

was presented at the late annual meeting of the Michigan State Pomological Society at Grand Rapids:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peach trees | 900,000 |
| Pear trees | 140,000 |
| Plum trees | 30,000 |
| Cherry trees | 21,000 |
| Apple trees | 170,000 |
| Quince trees | 10,000 |
| Grape vines | 480,000 |
| Strawberries (acres) | 630 |
| Blackberries (acres) | 600 |
| Raspberries (acres) | 900 |

This estimate was said to include all Western Michigan. The St. Joseph fruit region contained by actual count, in 1869, 195,995 apple trees, and more have been since set out; therefore, little dependence can be put upon the accuracy of the foregoing estimate.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

A work is being now carefully prepared for the press which will give nearly perfect statistics of the St. Joseph fruit region. We have no access to it, but from data at our control, from the reports of past years, we believe there are at least

TWELVE THOUSAND ACRES

in orchard, vineyard, and small fruit cultivation. There are probably not less than

| | |
|---|---|
| Peach trees | 480,000 |
| Pear trees | 60,000 |
| Plum trees | 10,000 |
| Cherry trees | 18,000 |
| Apple trees | 200,000 |
| Quince trees | 5,000 |
| Grape vines | 100,000 |
| Strawberries (acres) | 500 |
| Blackberries (acres) | 400 |
| Raspberries (acres) | 700 |

THE FRUIT TRADE.

The total of peaches sent to market for eleven years, including 1872, foots up 3,298,004 packages. During the same period, 166,398 bushels of berries were sent to market, representing a gross value of not less than $3,500,000. The season of 1872 gave fruit-growers a new experience. Never did trees promise better, every early danger passed harmless; but, when the time of security arrived, the drouth proved as pernicious as winter's frost. Not $150,000 would make good the loss in the quality and quantity of peaches, apples, and pears, from simple lack of moisture, simple want of rain. One single heavy shower in the last ten days of the season increased the bulk of the crop 100,000 baskets, and the total receipts of the fruit-growers by tens of thousands of dollars. Had no drouth occurred, finer peaches than the best that went to market would have dropped from very richness and rotted on the ground, worthless, because too many to be profitably shipped had been produced. We are sure that the grand total of peaches alone would have exceeded 1,000,000 baskets. As many as 30,000 baskets of peaches have been shipped to Chicago from this fruit region in a single day, with the ordinary production. With this extraordinary crop, which will always be repeated under favorable circumstances, that is, with a fine crop, not less than 40,000 packages per day will go forward, or 500,000 packages, more or less, in the short space of ten or fifteen days.

The price per package realized under such circumstances is less than 50 cents; the cost of marketing alone is more than 25 cents; leaving only a small margin to pay the fruit-grower for his labors, and a still smaller margin for profit.

THE OUTLOOK.

The days when ten acres of fruit-land would annually net the fruit-grower from $2,000 to $5,000 have passed, and unless some new mode of economically marketing fruit can be devised, and unless the market of the Northwest beyond Chicago can be economically reached and enlarged, the limit to profitable fruit-culture has been attained.

THE INVESTMENTS

in fruit-culture—12,000 acres at $2.50 per acre, a low figure,—makes a valuation of $3,000,000. This sum at interest at 10 per cent demands $300,000. When the fact is known that a portion of the costly improvements, which create the value $2.50 per acre, have been made upon borrowed capital, it will be readily understood that, large as are the receipts of the fruit region, they are by no means too large, and those alone are happy whose land is their own, with all their improvements paid for, and a comfortable deposit in the bank for a rainy day. Of such fortunate individuals it may be truly said: "They live in a land flowing with milk and honey." The St. Joseph fruit region may safely challenge the world to produce as much comfort, luxurious living, and home esthetic culture within the same number of square miles. The peculiar influences of Lake Michigan combined with the soil make a climate mild as Southern Illinois, and enable us to raise even figs, while ordinary care and skill will keep alive and healthy much of the tender flowering shrubbery of more southern latitudes. At present, the only question asked in regard to our land is,

"WILL IT PAY?"

We answer: *It will certainly pay at a reasonable price even if the peach crop be entirely destroyed.* The time is coming, nor is it far distant, when the merchant princes of Chicago will seek the bluffs of the lake shore for their elegant mansions, as New York millionaires have sought the highlands of the Hudson and the rocky peaks of the Catskill Mountains. By the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad St. Joseph is only four hours distant, and, by Captain Goodrich's steamer Corona, no daylight need be lost in making the trip to Chicago. Capital alone is demanded to make the west shores of Michigan magnificent beyond description. That time will come, and it is strange it has not already come. It is strange that men of wealth have not their private mansions, private parks, private graperies and hot-houses, their private steam and sailing yachts, as is the case on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and as on the ocean they are had by wealthy men of New York and Boston. Money-getting is to-day's business in Chicago, but hereafter your opulent citizens will look for a home, and then it will be found that the St. Joseph fruit region is near enough the city, possesses the desired capacity and attractions, and will cost less than any other to make

A WESTERN PARADISE.

Peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apples, hard-shelled almonds, chestnuts, walnuts, butternuts, grapes, figs, strawberries, blackcaps, red raspberries, currants, blackberries, watermelons, cantelopes,—every product of the Temperate Zone flourish out of doors. What may not the appliances of wealth add thereto?

THE PROSPECTS FOR 1873.

A fine crop of apples, pears, cherries, plums, in 1873 is promised; so, also, of peaches. Their buds are in good order, and promise well. The good of the tree, the good of the producer, is enhanced by a partial crop. As yet, all are safe, so far as known, and the Chicagoan may rejoice in the prospect of an abundance for all.

THE MARTIN GREEN ORCHARD,

girdled five times, saved five times, is full of promise for next year, though its days are numbered; for the demands of the thriving village of Benton Harbor call loudly for its subdivision. It has already been partly divided into village lots. We have written of

THE ST. JOSEPH FRUIT REGION.

Let no one mistake the intention of the name. It comprises the territory north and south of the St. Joseph River that finds the outlet thereby to Chicago. Hereafter many points on the C. & M. L. S. Railroad will have a separate identity, finding railroad transportation to Chicago, that in the old time reached market by boat through St. Joseph. No intentional act of discourtesy is intended by classing this whole section, now or hereafter, as the St. Joseph fruit region. In closing, we may say that already many of Chicago's wealthy men have found a summer home in this region; others are known to desire and propose to come. To all such the St. Joseph fruit region extends a cordial invitation to come. Come, and bring your appliances of wealth and comfort. Come, with your good judgment and business, tact. Come determined to erect the fabric of your home with a large stock of contentment and love, and St. Joseph will furnish you with the land, and the climate, and the fruit. It will be your own fault if anything is wanting to a happy home.

### Robbed, Murdered, and Thrown Overboard.

*From the Commerce (Mo.) Dispatch.*

When the Mary McDonald landed here on Monday, a French woman who could scarcely speak a word of English came ashore. She seemed frantic with grief, and but little she said could be understood. This much she could say in tolerably good English—"that her husband had been robbed of $900 and thrown overboard by the roustabouts on the boat."

The officers of the boat expressed a belief that he had fallen overboard on the trip down, but seemed to give very little notice to the affair.

To an interpreter she says that her husband had sold a little farm they owned at Jerseyville, Ill., and with the cash proceeds of the sale—$900—they were going back to New Orleans, where they had formerly resided. That they had taken deck passage on the Mary McDonald, and while on the river somewhere between this place and St. Louis, her husband took a chill, and had gone forward to the boilers to warm himself. After being absent from her for a half an hour she went to find him. Her search was in vain. Finally some one pointed to the body of her dead husband lying behind a pile of freight. She then went to find some of the officers of the boat, and when she returned she found the body of her husband missing, and has not seen it from that day to this. She states, too, that she saw some of the roustabouts dividing the money which she recognized as that belonging to her husband, and that upon charging them of robbing and murdering her husband, they threatened to shoot her and throw her overboard if she didn't keep her mouth shut.

She says her husband was named Louis Paul, and lived within seven miles of Jerseyville. The first impression concerning her among our citizens, generally, was that she was insane, but we are now convinced that her statements are correct, and are convinced that a foul crime has been committed on one of our steamboats, and on a boat, too, whose officers have shown no concern and no disposition to investigate.

### Sure Test of Death.

*To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:*

Probably the surest method to test if one is living or dead is that of Dr. Magnus, of Breslau, Germany, whose experiments, extending over many years, have been carefully and studiously made. The experiment is so simply made as to be equally sure and practical tried by the laity as by those belonging to the medical profession. He ties a string snugly and securely around a finger or toe. If the subject be a living one, the member thus tied about becomes red, and grows constantly deeper and darker colored, till it is tinged a blue red from the end to the point where it is ligated. Just where the string rests upon the flesh there will be a small white ring. If the subject have calloused, hard and skinned fingers or toes, it would be well to ligate the lower pendant of the ear, since the test cannot be so satisfactorily made upon a larger member of the body; the numerous large and deep-lying veins could not be so readily compressed as in muscles with a close proximity to the bone.

His experiments have, in every instance, proven satisfactory; the appearance described upon the living body never having been produced on the cadavar.

The explanation of the phenomenon is simple. The bandaging of any member of the body causes a mechanical obstruction to the return of the venous blood; it stagnates in the capillaries and veins, and hence the dark blue color.

The white ring under the string is the result of a partial arterial anæmie, which exists in the entire member, but is not seen elsewhere because of the venous hyperæmie. Yours truly,

MARY J. SAFFORD, M. D.

BOSTON, Dec. 2, 1872.

## KANSAS.

### Transactions of the State Horticultural Society.

### An Important Classification of Fruits—Interesting Discussions, &c.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14, 1872.

APPLES.

From the many and valuable district reports I will single out the one received from Johnson County, and made by Messrs. Maxwell, of Edgarton, and Lovejoy, of Douglas County. These reports show by whom the first fruit-trees were planted, and generally the section or State from which they were brought, and the relative merits of apples as to their bearing qualities:

The first trees in the localities indicated, were planted by Samuel Holliday and A. W. Wasson; they were planted in 1855. An orchard was set out by A. B. White in 1858; also, one each by David Baldwin and Barton Needham; the latter also planted cherries and pears. Most of the trees were brought from Wisconsin and Illinois, while some were ordered from Rochester, N. Y. These trees nearly all died, so that frequently the second and third plantings were often necessitated. Every system of pruning was practised, from low heads of one foot to high heads of six feet; some were planted on low lands, and some on high ground; some are protected by shelter-belts; some by hedges only, and some not at all.

The following list, very carefully prepared, gives the early-bearing qualities of trees, and the relative quantitative bearing on a scale of ten points,—1 to be considered the highest,—taking the trees at two years old from the graft. Most of the fine fruits exhibited East, which have made such an enviable reputation for Kansas, came from the orchards of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin Counties, and from trees planted in 1860 and after that time:

Yellow Bellflower bears at 7 years, relative bearing quality, 6; Michel Henry, 4—2; W. W. Pearmain, 5—2; Red S. Pippin, 5—4; Hanna, 5—4; Ball Pippin, 5—3; Golden Pippin, 4—2; Rhode Island Greening, 5—6; Fall Pippin, 5—7; Winesap, 4—1; Fall Winesap, 4—2; Yellow June, 4—1; Milam, 5—2; Daniel, 6—9; Summer Queen, 5—1; S. Bellflower, 4—5; Autumn Swaar, 5—3; Jersey Sweet, 6—4; Gilpin, 5—2; Rome Beauty, 6—5; Wagoner, 5—2; King of Tompkins County, 6—7; Willow Twig, 5—3; Striped Gillyflower, 6—4; W. Swaar, 6—3; Father Abraham, 5—1; Rambo, 5—3; Baldwin, 6—8; Gr. Newtown Pippin, 9—10; President, 5—4; Ladies' Sw., 6—4; Belmont, 5—2; Prior's Red, 7—5; Hoop's, 9—10; Maryland Red Streak, 4—1; Pickard's Reserve, 7—3; Early Pennock, 4—2; Sweet June, 5—1; Early Harvest, 6—5; Golden Sweet, 6—2; Black, 5—2; Milligan Sweet, 5—2; Cannanite, 7—10; Smith's Cider, 5—5; Missouri Pippin, 5—1; W. S. Paradise, 5—3; Porter, 6—4; Westfield Seek-no-Further, 5—5; Jonathan, 5—1; Non-pareil, 5—1; Lowell, 7—3; Pen's R. Streak, 5—1; Roman Stem, 5—6; North Spy, 10—10; Rawles' Janet, 5—2; Long's Pippin, 5—5; Am. S. Pearmain, 5—6; Common Pearmain, 6—3; Æsopus Spitzenberg, 5—2; Chronicle, 10—10; Fallwater, 6—3; Golden Russet, 6—10; Red June, 4—1; Red Astrachan, 6—8; Maiden Blush, 5—2; Summer Rose, 5—9; Oat's Sweet, 5—4; Talman Sweet, 5—4; Monstrous Pippin, 7—10; Honey Sweet, 4—2; Ben Davis, 5—1; Hocking, 5—4; Sops of Wine, 5—2; Grimes' Golden, 7—6; Sweet Swaar, 5—3; Colvert, 6—4; Limber Twig, 5—2; McAfee's Nonesuch, 6—4.

None of the above varieties have failed in tree. Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening drop their fruit. No failure from blight. There are eight or ten orchards embraced in the report, which is made by careful and well-qualified pomologists. One-tenth of the trees were destroyed by rabbits. The smearing of trees with blood and grease, and other nostrums, is no protection. A covering of well-tarred paper, from the bottom up for two feet, is a sure protection against rabbits, and borers also.

EXHIBITIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The Society has received the Commissioners' circular to exhibit at the "Centennial Exposition" in Philadelphia, and they will no doubt make a fine show.

The Society has also concluded to exhibit fruits next fall in New York, at the American Institute, and in Boston, at the American Pomological Society's twenty-fifth anniversary; also at various fairs. Committees were appointed to make the collections of fruits and accompany them, and also to induce the General Assembly to make provision for the "needful" to carry out these plans.

C. W. Murtfeldt notified the President and the members that there would be a *Universelle Exposition* at Vienna, Austria, from the 1st of April next to the last of October, and advised that a collection of the cereals of Kansas, and also of fruits, be sent across the water; and that, by all means, the men be sent along. This created some merriment, and there were no further propositions to make exhibitions abroad. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that this Society has done a great work in calling attention to the products of Kansas, and in inducing immigration.

HOME-ADORNMENTS.

Like many other entertainments, this Society reserved "the best of the wine to the last of the feast." Mr. Kingsbury read a well-prepared paper on "Home-Adornments," which was full of salient points and sound hints, drawing sharp lines between the purely ornamental and the useful, and dividing between the shrubs, flowers, and vegetables, which were so often mixed and in bad taste, and the former of which received so little attention in this practical and utilitarian age, especially in Kansas. He also advocated the adorning of the schoolhouse plots with something more ornamental and less fragrant than stramonium and cockle-burrs. This paper would do great good if published in pamphlet form, and scattered broadcast over the State.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

Professor C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, lectured in the afternoon on the introduction of the Natural Sciences into the public schools. By invitation, Professor McCarty, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was present, and expressed himself pleased with the views presented by the speaker. Professor Riley took the ground that children ought to be made familiar with their surroundings; and asserted that the fact that England had produced so many and such eminent naturalists was due to out-of-door education. He also claimed for the student greater liberty of choice in congenial studies, and the ignoring of such studies as excited no interest in the student, and which would be abandoned as soon as the schools were left and the active duties of life entered upon; and made favorable mention of the laws of Illinois on this point.

INSECTS.

Professor Riley also occupied the whole of the evening session in speaking of the insects so damaging to the horticulturist: the curculio, codling-moth, apple-tree-borer, white tussock-moth, canker-worm; and frequently referred to beautiful and carefully-prepared illustrations, to the very apparent delight and instruction of all present.

THANKS.

Resolutions embracing a vote of thanks to the citizens of Topeka for the hopitality extended to members, and also to the different Railroad Companies who had issued excursion tickets, were unanimously adopted.

It was resolved as inexpedient to localize the annual meeting at Topeka or elsewhere.

Amidst expressions of fraternal feeling, including the Missouri State Horticultural Society, the Society adjourned *sine die.* M.

### Matilda Heron and Her Bottle.

A reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* lately "interviewed" Matiltda Heron, when the following scene occurred:

Matilda—So I have those who are enough interested in me to wish to know what I have been given from dead Harry Byrne's plenty? Well I—

Here her quick eye fell upon a large bottle of some kind of liquid standing on a table. Seizing it, she shook it in the astonished reporter's face, and almost shrieked, "Do you see it? Do you see it? Don't say it's whiskey! It's not whiskey! It is not rum! It does not make drunk! See! see! see!" He saw. The bottle was labelled, "Citrate of magnesia."

Reporter—I see what it is. I will not say i is spirits.

Matilda—No; you cannot say so,—you cannot say so; but you shall taste, and then you cannot say I only told you it was not rum.

Saying this, she placed her left arm around the reporter's neck, and with her right hand placed the neck of the bottle to his lips.

The reporter was a small man,—Matilda was a strong woman. He did not want to taste that mixture, whatever it was. He told Matilda so. He said; "I know it's not whiskey. It smells sour, and I know it's not spirits of any kind."

Matilda—Yes; you shan't say, "She told me it was not whiskey; it did not look like whiskey; it was not labelled 'whiskey;' it did not smell like whiskey." You have got to say all this, and besides you have got to say, "It does not taste like whiskey."

Reporter—It is not necessary. I am willing to declare that what is in that bottle is not whiskey.

Matilda—But you could not do so truthfully. Come, taste; that is a good dear.

Reporter—Oh! my dear madame, don't insist upon my tasting this. I assure you it is not necessary.

Matilda—Yes, but you must. Matilda Heron Byrne says taste.

THE REPORTER TAKES A NIP.

The grip of her left arm tightened about the reporter's neck, the neck of the bottle was pressed firmly against his teeth and lips, and he saw that he must either taste or have a struggle to get loose, so he decided to run the risk, and yelled out: "Stop! I'll taste it!"

This caused a cessation of the bottle attack. The reporter took the stuff from Miss Heron's hand and sipped a few drops from the bottle. It had a pleasant acid taste. It was citrate of magnesia and not prussic acid, after all. He took a big swallow and smilingly handed back the bottle to the triumphant woman, who laughed in a manner so peculiar that it made the reporter feel very queer.

Matilda—Now go and say that was whiskey, if you dare.

Reporter—I assure you I'll say it was citrate of magnesia.

Matilda—Yes, you must. Now sit down.

## THE STORM AND THE SAILORS.

### The Propeller Atlantic Frozen Up in St. Mary's River—An Account of the Crew—Homeward Journey of the Crew—Exciting and Perilous Adventures.

*From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 17.*

Our readers are probably aware that the storm on Lake Superior last month, in addition to wrecking a number of vessels, was the cause of the involuntary retirement of several others to very inconvenient and uncomfortable winter quarters, the crews of which crafts passed through a terrible ordeal of suffering and privation before reaching their homes. On Friday morning last John Maltbie, clerk; Jerry Rodgers, engineer; L. B. Allen, steward of the propeller Atlantic, and a number of the crew arrived in this city.

The Atlantic left Duluth with a mixed cargo on the 23d of November, and reached Sault Ste. Marie on the evening of the 26th, being obliged to lay at Marquette some time on account of a severe storm, which, though it abated slightly before the steamer left Marquette, came on with redoubled fury immediately after the arrival at the Sault, and the Atlantic was compelled to lay at the foot of the canal for two days. During this time the thermometer fell to 20 degrees below zero, and ice formed to the sickness of four inches in a single night. On the morning of the 28th, the weather being somewhat milder, the steamer, in company with the propeller St. Paul, started down the river. All went well until the boats reached Mud Lake, which was found to be completely frozen up. All attempts to force a passage proved fruitless, and the steamers returned in the evening to Sailors' Encampment, forty miles below Lake Superior, hoping that some of the iron propellers which were above would succeed in getting through the canal in time to relieve them from their unpleasant predicament. After waiting until the 30th, all hope of release was abandoned, and the work of preparing the boats for winter was commenced. This was finished on the 3d of December, and on the morning of the 4th the officers and crews of the steamers Atlantic and St. Paul and the schooners Fairwell, Kimball, and Metropolis started for De Tour, a little settlement on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the river. Shipkeepers were left on all the boats, Captain Fred. Miller, the mate, and one deck-hand remaining with the Atlantic. The party from that propeller numbered about thirty,—Mrs. Henry, the colored stewardess, being in the company. They all donned their heaviest clothing, procured ice-packs and moccasins for their feet, and sallied out with a goodly supply of rations and an Indian guide, for a walk of thirty miles, the route lying over the frozen channel of the river and through almost unbroken forests. About two feet of snow had fallen, which concealed the weak spots in the ice, and, before the party had proceeded many miles one of them fell into an air hole. He was quickly rescued, however, but in the course of the day several shared the same fate, though fortunately no lives were lost. After proceeding twenty-two miles a clearing occupied by the cabin of a squatter was reached, and here a number of the party, who felt unable to proceed farther, remained for the night. About five miles farther on, twenty more of the men, becoming completely exhausted, gave up, and, entering the woods, camped out until the next day. The remainder of the party kept on to De Tour, which was reached about 7 p. m. The night was spent in the dwelling of Mr. Newell, the only white settler in the place. It was hoped by the leaders of the party that a propeller would be found at De Tour, on which they could embark for home. This resource failing them, and the stragglers all coming in on the 5th, two Mackinac fishboats were hired, and on the morning of the 6th a start was made for Sheboygan.

The crew of the sailing vessels embarked on the first boat, and were soon out of sight. The crew of the Atlantic hired a boat from Mr. Newell, which he represented to be seaworthy in every respect, but, upon getting outside of the harbor, the ice melted from the bottom and the water poured in through every seam. The wind was blowing a gale, a heavy snow-storm was falling, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the unfortunate mariners succeeded in returning to the harbor. Mr. Newell, it seemed, was not content with placing the lives of thirty human beings in jeopardy, but charged $50 for the use of his boat!

The first boat with the sailors on board made about fifteen miles, and was then obliged to put ashore on account of the storm. The men spent the night in the woods, and suffered terribly from the intense cold. Starting again on the morning of the 7th, they reached Mackinac before dark, and made the run to Sheboygan the next day, where they found the propeller Benton, and, informing the commander, Captain McGregor, that about sixty men were waiting at De Tour, he started to their relief on Monday morning, the 9th. In the meantime the party at De Tour had not been idle, and, securing two smaller boats, sailed on Sunday morning, being determined to reach Sheboygan if possible. The weather had not moderated in the least, and the storm, which had only subsided a little, came on with renewed fury. About noon, the party came in sight of Bunker's Bay, at which point is located a saw-mill and lumber camp, owned by the man whose name it bears. The wind at the time was directly off shore, and, for four long hours the boats were tacked again and again, in a vain effort to reach the shore. At times the blinding snow would shut out all view of the land, and every drop of water that fell on or into the boats was converted into solid ice. The clothing of the sailors was frozen stiff, and several instances the men fairly broke their coat-sleeves off at the elbow in handling the ropes. At last, when hope had almost fled, the wind shifted a little, and the boats succeeded in reaching the landing. Every man on board had some portion of his body frozen, and most of them were lifted from the boats and carried to Mr. Bunker's house by the lumbermen, who had been anxiously watching the boats for hours. The party were made as comfortable as possible by Mr. Bunker, and, as the storm did not abate at all on Monday, an Indian guide was hired, and arrangements were made to walk the remainder of the distance to Mackinac.

On Tuesday morning, the wind having again subsided, it was deemed best to take to the boats again. During the stay of the party at Bunker's, the ice had formed over a foot in thickness upon the bay, and the boats were hauled over land nearly a mile and launched. After sailing for about three hours, a cloud of smoke in the horizon announced the proximity of a steamer, the boats were headed in the direction of the smoke, and in a short time the party were safely aboard the Benton, which had been searching for them for the preceding twenty-four hours, and whose Captain and crew had about given them up for lost. In addition to the crews of the Atlantic and St. Paul, over one hundred other benighted mariners were aboard the Benton. The propeller reached Port Huron Wednesday noon, and from that point her passengers departed for home by rail.

This article would be incomplete without some reference to Captain McGregor of the Benton, who, although entirely unacquainted with the dangerous coast of the north shore of Lake Huron beyond Mackinaw, left a safe harbor in the midst of a severe storm to render assistance to brother mariners in distress. His noble, unselfish conduct, prompted by no hope of reward other than the consciousness which always follows the performance of a deed of mercy, will be remembered long after the gallant Captain has made his last earthly cruise, and is called from this sea of troubles to that calm haven above.

—Stanley has had two babes, one black and the other white, named after him, and now comes word that his name in gold letters occupies a proud position on the stern of an Erie Canal boat. Could ambitious man desire more?

—A new Board to retire disabled army officers is composed as follows: Major General W. S. Hancock; Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General; Colonel George W. Getty, Third Artillery; Surgeons, John M. Cuyler and John Moore.

## NEBRASKA.

### Nebraska Land and Immigration Matters.

### The Otoes to Move Out—Forty Thousand Russians Looked For.

### State Societies—The Legislature—General Topics, &c., &c.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15, 1872.

OMAHA RESERVATION LANDS.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise the 50,000 acres of Reservation lands, who, during the past two days, have been in session in this city, have about completed their report, which will be forwarded to the United States Land Commissioner in a day or two. The minimum price fixed upon these lands is $2.47 per acre. If their report is approved, the land will be advertised for sale, sixty days' notice being given for this purpose through the press. This will afford a magnificent opportunity for colonies seeking to purchase a large tract of the most fertile land west of the Missouri.

REMOVAL OF THE OTOES.

Great interest is felt here in the measure now before Congress, for the removal of the Otoe Indians by purchase of their Reserve, the Indians being willing to sell the whole tract. This will open a magnificent area to settlement and development.

RAILROADS.

And Nebraska shows that she is worthy of such addition to her domain and can fill it. There are over 1,200 miles of railroad completed and in running order in the State of Nebraska, and, before the end of the coming year, double that amount will be finished. Is there any other State in the Union that can show more enterprise in this direction?

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

Colonel J. H. Noteware, the State Superintendent of Immigration, in a recent report states that the increase to our population during a period of fourteen months was 46,000. From indications recognized by his office, he predicts that the next annual increase will be at least 75,000.

From a letter on file at the Emigration Office I take the following: "The Government of the United States has been informed that the Hebrews of Europe have arranged among themselves to send to America a colony from Roumania. Negotiations are going on at present with the Land Office for the purchase of 250,000 acres of land. It is said that the first expedition will comprise 40,000 persons. After these are well established, others will follow."

These new comers, whom special efforts are to be made to invite to Nebraska, are familiar with farming and stock-raising, and prefer to enjoy the blessings of freedom in our midst to the alternative of forced military service in their own country.

From a prominent European Steamship Company Colonel Noteware has letters asking for the best method of obtaining 100,000 acres of land, which they propose to divide and name after their vessels. Their plan, so far as stated, is to sell to mechanics and small farmers 40 acres, and then furnish transportation to their future homes without additional expense. Materials for building will be included. English capitalists are seeking profitable investments in our State are interested in this plan.

Increased attention is being paid by our Railroad Companies to the wants of the immigrant. At Lincoln an Immigrants' Home has existed for some time; and now the Union Pacific has erected a large building near the Omaha depot, for the same purpose, where comfortable board and lodging can be had at fixed rates, and the inexperienced be saved from the impositions so generally practised by a certain class of hotel-keepers.

The movement, so powerfully undertaken by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, for a reform of the abuses suffered by immigrants at the hands of railroad and hotel sharks, has been widely circulated, and has done much good on this important subject.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The January meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture will be held at Omaha, on Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., at a place to be designated by the Douglas County Agricultural Society. At this meeting, the place of holding the next State Fair will be designated, the premium list arranged, committees appointed, awards on Arbor Day planting made, and other important business transacted.

The winter meeting of the Nebraska State Hoticultural Society will be held at Omaha, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873. Business of great importance will be considered and transacted.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Nebraska Legislature convenes at Lincoln on the 9th of January, and the good people of the town are discussing a grand reception party to make the new members at once at home. Our State Capital is well connected with the outside world.

Trains run through without change of cars from Lincoln to Omaha by way of the Platte River bridge. Lincoln has three telegraph lines, the Western Union, Great Western, and Burlington & Missouri.

## WIND AND WAVE IN DENMARK.

### Thrilling Incidents of the Recent Inundations.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.

For two centuries no such terrible storm and inundation have been known along the Baltic as those the lamentable effects of which we are now witnessing, and even during the tumult of the elements in January, 1691, the damage to property and destruction of life were not at all comparable with these. The hurricane began to blow over the Baltic on Wednesday, the 13th of November, and by noon of that day had reached its culminating point; then it veered from the northeast through east to southeast, and on the next day the barometer generally indicated only such atmospheric pressure as it had shown before the setting in of the gale. On Thursday, news of the disaster began to come to the city, and instantly measures were taken to relieve the sufferers. We had experienced some effects of a gale already, the wind had blown in fitful gusts through the streets, sending the tiles flying through the air, rattling shutters, and making it tolerably dangerous to be abroad, but we had not dreamed that in other places it had driven the sea over farms and farm-houses and done such dread work, the very recital of which seems an incredible tale. Huge trees on the town walls and in the parks had been broken and torn up by the roots and sent flying through the air almost like chips and straw, but in other places the very land itself had been destroyed, and in some, as in Hummingen, it had been made to contribute to the sea in such a way and so extensively that it is improbable that it will ever again appear above the surface. This Hummingen was a low-lying peninsula jutting out between the sea and the inner fiord. It was covered with numerous houses and farm lands, and during that terrible gale every inhabitant was drowned and every farm destroyed. The newspapers are filled with the most harrowing accounts of the distressing adventures of the people on that wild day. They describe the first appearance of the waves as looking like that of a "white thing" seen far off above the crests of the sea; it came onward with dreadful swiftness, foaming, hissing, tumbling and roaring, and then the terrified people saw that it was a series of waves, the first of which was three or four feet high, which came onward to the shore, behind it still others more towering than itself. The people essayed to fly, and almost instantly were lifted from their feet and swept inward with the waves, which rushed over the meadows and fertile fields, converting them into barren sea. The waters in many places penetrated for miles inland, and meeting from opposite sides formed islands where previously the lands were contiguous. The islands were covered with gravel and sand, and it will be long before they will again be fit for cultivation. In the parish of Gjedesby, on Falster, more than a score of houses were thrown down and washed off, sixty-five were so injured as to be rendered uninhabitable, and but nine stand secure. Here twelve corpses have been found, but it is known that many more people perished miserably in the waves. In the Belts there were many little islands which were swept over by the water, and all their inhabitants were drowned. Upon the flat islands of Lolland and Foster the water mounted as high as seven feet above its usual level, leaped over dikes and embankments, which afforded scarcely any, and that but momentary, protection, and carried everything before it. In the Sound near this city, and in the harbor, the water rose hardly perceptibly, but in the Bay of Kjoege the gale drove it up five feet; and further down, between Seeland and Bornholm, the prodigious wind smote full upon hundreds of sailing and steam vessels, and sent them driving headlong, turned many of them keel upwards, and made them utter wrecks along the coasts of Faxe and Praesto Bays. The harbor in Faxe was almost destroyed, the light-house overthrown, and roads and railways washed away. Indeed, throughout the coast and on the seas there was but the same dismal story told of lives lost, houses destroyed, and lands rendered utterly unfit for cultivation by the deluge of salt water, which also, by filling wells and reservoirs, has caused an enormous amount of suffering of the most horrible description. The town of Kolding, on the coast of Jutland, has been almost obliterated, and here and in the near neighborhood the water rose in some places as high as 11 feet above its customary level, and it has been estimated that from Elsinore to Lubeck, a distance of 150 miles, the average difference in the level was not less than 12 feet, and perhaps more. In the harbor of Gothenberg the gale caused the water to sink 4 feet, leaving vessels fast in the mud. Local newspapers, of course, abound with accounts of incidents of the hurricane and flood. On the coast of Funen stood a house in which lived an old man and his wife. The incoming water sliced a piece out of the land and took the house with it, drowning the old man and bearing the woman inland, yet leaving her alive at last. The Captain of the brig Mercuse, from Copenhagen, was washed overboard from his ship by the wave and immediately replaced bruised, but alive, upon his deck by another wave coming from an opposite direction. At Saxfjed, where the water rose nine or ten feet, eleven human beings were watched for hours driven about in the waves on the roof of a house. Attempts were made to rescue them, and one at last was successful, but not before one of the people had been washed from the roof and drowned. But the imagination may furnish pictures of its own; it can hardly form any that shall be more terrible than the realities. Efforts for the relief of the sufferers are making throughout Europe, and so far as is possible these poor people will be recompensed for their losses.

## HOW MR. GREELEY DIED.

### He was Never Insane, but Exhausted—Interesting Narrative of his Condition After Bull Run—Dr. Bayard's Observations of Him Previous to His Last Illness.

*From the New York Sun, Dec. 17.*

Dr. Edward Bayard was the family physician of Horace Greeley for some eleven years before his death. Just after the battle of Bull Run, when Mr. Greeley was attacked by a similar disease to that which recently ended in his death, Dr. Bayard thoroughly cured him. Believing that the history of this case would prove interesting, a *Sun* reporter called upon Dr. Bayard, at his residence, yesterday. The Doctor received the reporter courteously, and detailed to him the particulars of Mr. Greeley's illness after the battle of Bull Run, its causes, and the treatment, so far as he could remember them. The following is the conversation:

Reporter—I have called, Doctor, to get a history of Mr. Greeley's illness after the retreat from Bull Run. Have you any objection to make the facts public?

Dr. Bayard—No objection in the least. I have thought ever since I read the opinions of the doctors who treated Mr. Greeley in his last sickness, that it was my duty to tell what I knew of the man, and my judgment as to his disease and its treatment. You see, I knew Mr. Greeley for many years. I was his physician, and studied him closely, as every physician should study a constant patient. Up to this last illness I always attended him in his sickness, and I am convinced that had he been free from the influence of men who were unquestionably his friends, but not wise advisers in medicine, I should have been called in to administer to him then. Now you want a history of his sickness after the battle of Bull Run. I think the best preface to that will be a few words in relation to my knowledge of the man.

Reporter—I think we could not proceed on a better system.

Dr. Bayard—What I know about Mr. Greeley is founded upon a close acquaintance and friendship of many years' standing. I knew him, not simply as a patient, but as a companion. He was, first of all, of a very nervous and excitable temperament. He was very impressible, too, to the opinions of those around him. During the campaign the notion became very widely spread that Mr. Greeley was thick-skinned, and did not feel the assaults made upon him by those whom politics made his enemies. This was a very erroneous impression, and if his countrymen had known the man better he would have been spared many a cruel blow, which fell upon him with stunning force. He was extremely sensitive to criticism, and when his powerful organization broke down, his depression invariably took the form of mourning and worrying over evils which he imagined he had done to others.

Now, add to a mind of this sensative nature a capacity for doing and an ambition to do hard work, and you can understand something of the character of Mr. Greeley, so far as it bears upon the question of his disease. He was earnest and single-eyed in pursuing the work which he laid out for himself. In that work he sank, as it were, his physical individuality. By a force peculiar to his spirit, by very largeness of soul, he carried himself beyond his physical powers. He overworked his brain, and, of a consequence, overworked his body; and so earnest was he in the labor that he never paused to think of the physical effect which must of necessity follow such extraordinary exertions. While the excitement lasted he was lifted up, and lived in the spirit of his work. When the work was done, it was natural that great mischief should follow. Prostration of body, loss of appetite and sleep, and even a loss of mental power for a time, were inevitable. It was like a man running for his life. So long as the excitement lasts, his power remains. When the moment for action ceases, he drops exhausted. Horace Greeley has been just running for his life for many years. I have studied him well. Do you understand the point I am trying to make? I want to show from the nature of Mr. Greeley's organization that attacks of the kind which ended in his death were almost inevitable.

Reporter—I think that point is sufficiently plain, Doctor.

Dr. Bayard—Very well. Now I will tell you all I can remember of his illness after the disastrous retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. I can only give you a general notion of it, for I must depend on memory alone, and it occurred twelve years ago. I made some notes of my treatment and the symptoms of the disease at the time, but I have been unable to find them. I cannot even give you the date, but perhaps the battle of Bull Run will fix it near enough. It was just after that. I was called in to see Mr. Greeley, and I found him utterly prostrated in body and mind. He was stretched at full length on the sofa when I entered; his face, which was naturally very white, as you know, was exceedingly pale even for him, and he looked to me as though he was fast breaking up into a total wreck. He took very little notice of anybody around him, and did not even salute me when I approached him. He had lost his appetite, and was unable to sleep. His thoughts seemed to be continually dwelling on one subject, and he repeated these words all the time, seldom varying them: "I am ruined! The country is ruined, and I am instrumental in its ruin. I wish I could die. I never can survive it."

It seemed to me, as I looked upon him, that his mind was fast slipping away. There was no evidence of insanity, however, either then or at any time during the sickness. I saw what the matter was in an instant. Mr. Greeley had overtaxed his brain and body, and the sudden reverses of the Union army at Bull Run had fallen upon him like a crushing shock. He saw brother arrayed against brother in deadly strife, and his name was mentioned by his enemies as one of the main causes of the bloody war. It was too much for his sensitive organization, weakened as it was by hard, unremitting toil, and he sank under the blow and became as powerless as a babe. "The grasshopper had become a burden to him." He had been pouring his very life out as from an open-mouthed pitcher. It was my business to reverse the pitcher and save what little of vitality was left.

My treatment was entirely homœopathic. Its object was to arouse the vital spark so nearly exhausted, and to resist the tendency to sink under his burdens, not by stimulation, which abstracts but never adds to force, but by remedies so adjusted under the homœophatic laws as to excite the resisting powers of his nature. I cannot now remember precisely what I prescribed, but I was careful not to give him large doses, which overwhelm the system. In ten days he was well again, and at his work as usual. He had fully recovered his spirits, ate with zest, and slept peacefully.

Reporter—You say that he never exhibited any signs of insanity?

Dr. Bayard—Never. He was perfectly sane, but laboring under depression of spirits, caused by a great shock to his sensitive organization, which had been weakened by constant overwork of mind and body.

Reporter—And in all respects except the phase of insanity Mr. Greeley's disease was similar to that which recently ended in his death?

Dr. Bayard—So far as I can learn, precisely similar. I was not called in to see Mr. Greeley in his last illness, and, of course, can only speak of that from what I have heard. I can easily understand, however, that Mr. Greeley might have been irritable without being insane. Deserted by the blacks, for whom he had fought all his life; deserted by the Irish, whose best friend he had proved; and, finally, sent from a friend's house to a private madhouse, wasn't that enough to make a man crazy? He wanted gentle treatment, kindness, quiet; in the place of that, so far as I can understand, many were continually irritating him. A man in his condition may fly into a passion and break a watch, without necessarily being pronounced insane. One of the doctors himself says that Mr. Greeley was in constant antagonism to them. Does it follow from that fact that he was crazy? I think not. However, I cannot talk much upon the subject of his death, for I had nothing to do with him at that time.

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"There is the bill," said he, "and I have made it out in good faith. I have made no fuss when my sheep have been missing, because I deemed your credit good and sufficient."

"Well," groaned Tom, with a big gulp, "I suppose I must obey; but," he added emphatically, "we'll close that account from this time. You have given me too much credit altogether—some other rascal has been stealing on the strength of it."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

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contended held that the District Court, s
in bankruptcy, had the same power as the U
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production of books, or to give power
officers to compel their production. If the
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troversy, they were essential to the case
should be used in evidence. He believe
books contained evidence necessary for
trial of the cause. Those books should, i
ordinary course of business, show whethe
claims purchased on behalf of the bank
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t afterwards turned round and tried to sw
e bank.

MR. AYER,

o appeared for the bank, said he had not
sed to follow or reply to the tirade of
oper against the National Loan and T
mpany and its officers. There was very l
what Mr. Cooper said that had any refer
the question at issue before his Honor.
in directions were given by Judge Blodge
the conduct of the examination.
ected the evidence should
fined to certain points.
s certain the books of the bank contai
thing bearing upon any question before
gister, except as to with whose money
ms were purchased, and there was evid
t the money belonged to the National L
d Trust Company. They were willing to
e a copy of that account. The order
urt specified what inquiries should be
The petition had been presented bef
back to Judge Drummond, and the firs
of it was when it was referred by the Ju
the Register. It was a most singular
ding for counsel to present a petition
giving him an opportunity to reply.
tleman (Cooper) had very singular not
to the manner in which a C
uld be conducted before a C
only ground on which he claimed the ri
xamine the books was his belief that
k never purchased the claims as a bank,
the individual investments of officers
State Insurance Company. The books w
the best evidence. The officers themsel
the best evidence, and they testified t
had no individual interest in the clai
that they were the property of the ba
petitioner asked that all the books sho
submitted to the inspection of three acco
who should report and certify to the R
thereby taking the case out of the H
Honor. Such a proceeding was unpre
A bank that would disclose to the pub
private and confidential transactions of its
would be guilty of a base and dishonora
There had been a persistent, and he
unscrupulous attempt on the part of
itors to impeach the credit of the bank
the public. When Mr. Cooper announ
Mr. Amberg would swear that a quire
was taken out of the book, and anoth
inserted, he did so late in the afternoo
it was published the next day to
c, and the bank had no opportunity to re
that occasion. Mr. Cooper must have kno
Amberg could prove, and knowing it, shou
have recklessly made any such statemen
injury of the bank.
Cooper held that he had given suffici
e.
Ayer believed it was maliciously done;
ose they had access to the books of
, they would not scruple to stop at anythi
would subserve their purpose to injure t
Counsel then adduced a long array
rities on the construction of
te, contending that the app
should show that the pa
ed, that it was pertinent to the issue, a
the case should be such that the Court
ty would compel the production of t
ment. He contended that a Court of Equ
d never order the production of the book
sel announced his willingness to produ
s of any accounts that were essential, b
sted against an order for the wholesa
uction of the books.

MR. VAN ARMAN

e had but recently been engaged in th
and if he thought the question so lear
and elaborately argued by counsel was th
question at issue, he would decline to g
thout further preparation. The questio
ver, was not whether the Court had pow
pel the production of books, as that w
d by the Court, Judge Drummond havin
that the usual course was to pr
a certificate from the Register to the effe
the books contained evidence necessar
case, and on that certificate the Cou
issue an order. The Register had n
whatever to adjudicate on that questio
uestion before him was if the books co
material evidence in the case.
Cooper explained that he asked Mr. Aye
duce the books, and warned him that if h
ot he would obtain an order from Judg
mond. Mr. Ayer declined to produce th
, and he (Cooper) went to Judge Drum
Register said that, according to Mr.
r, Judge Drummond stated that the
r place to present the petition was before
Register. It was not an order from
Drummond, but came before the
r, in the ordinary course of business.
as prepared to hear argument as to the
ity of producing the books.
Smith stated the case as he understood it,
Register agreed with him.
Van Arman proceeded. He understood
e creditors represented by the Assignee
o objection to these claims, but he and
ociate (Cooper) represented certain cred
hose claims had been allowed under the
pt law, on the principle that such credit
re entitled to contest other claims against
ate. They held that whatever was the
the proceeding in reality, the two Smiths,
n called Van Inwagen, the other called
llen, and J. B. Smith, were engaged in a
ent conspiracy.
Register here stated how the case was re
d to him, and how it stood. The reference
ted him to pass upon the reliability and
bility of evidence. He was ready to
ny amount of argument touching the ne
of producing those books.
Van Arman again got under way. He
that there was a fraudulent conspiracy,
ds of, which were to be selfishly divid
ing the conspirators. He acquitted the
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for the creditors, opened business by remarking that, inasmuch as the witnesses had not yet appeared, it was concluded that they had better go on with the argument relative to the production of the books. He understood that the counsel for the bank was prepared to question the power of the Court to issue an order for the production of the books. Counsel for the bank had a large number of books and authorities to sustain his side. He did not know what they were about, but relied upon the Bankrupt act and upon the decision of the Supreme Court, which he understood held that the District Court, sitting in bankruptcy, had the same power as the United States Court sitting in equity, to command the production of books, or to give power to its officers to compel their production. If the books tended to prove anything material to the controversy, they were essential to the case, and should be used in evidence. He believed the books contained evidence necessary for a fair trial of the cause. Those books should, in the ordinary course of business, show whether the claims purchased on behalf of the bank were charged against the deposit of $216,000 belonging to the insurance company. Anything that tended to prove that the officers of the bank, who were at the same time officers of the State Insurance Company, bought the claims on their individual account, and not for the bank, was essential and relevant; for if they were bought as individual investments the claims were extinguished. Counsel reviewed the testimony already published in support of his views. The books could be examined after the business hours of the bank, and need not interfere with the business of the bank. He believed the officers of the Insurance Company not only tried to swindle the Insurance Company, but afterwards turned round and tried to swindle the bank.

MR. AYER,

who appeared for the bank, said he had not proposed to follow or reply to the tirade of Mr. Cooper against the National Loan and Trust Company and its officers. There was very little in what Mr. Cooper said that had any reference to the question at issue before his Honor. Certain directions were given by Judge Blodgett as to the conduct of the examination. He directed the evidence should be confined to certain points. It was certain the books of the bank contained nothing bearing upon any question before the Register, except as to with whose money the claims were purchased, and there was evidence the money belonged to the National Loan and Trust Company. They were willing to produce a copy of that account. The order of court specified what inquiries should be gone into. The petition had been presented behind the back to Judge Drummond, and the first he knew of it was when it was referred by the Judge to the Register. It was a most singular proceeding for counsel to present a petition without giving him an opportunity to reply. The gentleman (Cooper) had very singular notions as to the manner in which a cause should be conducted before a Court. The only ground on which he claimed the right to examine the books was his belief that the bank never purchased the claims as a bank, but for the individual investments of officers of the State Insurance Company. The books were not the best evidence. The officers themselves were the best evidence, and they testified that they had no individual interest in the claims, and that they were the property of the bank. The petitioner asked that all the books should be submitted to the inspection of three accountants, who should report and certify to the Register, thereby taking the case out of the hands of his Honor. Such a proceeding was unprecedented. A bank that would disclose to the public the private and confidential transactions of its customers, would be guilty of a base and dishonorable act. There had been a persistent, and he would say unscrupulous attempt on the part of the creditors to impeach the credit of the bank before the public. When Mr. Cooper announced that Mr. Amberg would swear that a quire of paper was taken out of the book, and another one inserted, he did so late in the afternoon, so that it was published the next day to the public, and the bank had no opportunity to reply on that occasion. Mr. Cooper must have known that Amberg could prove, and knowing it, should not have recklessly made any such statement to the jury of the bank.

Mr. Cooper held that he had given sufficient notice.

Mr. Ayer believed it was maliciously done; and supposing they had access to the books of the bank, they would not scruple to stop at anything that would subserve their purpose to injure the bank. Counsel then adduced a long array of authorities on the construction of the law, contending that the applicant should show that the paper sought, that it was pertinent to the issue, and that the case should be such that the Court of Equity would compel the production of the document. He contended that a Court of Equity would never order the production of the books. Counsel announced his willingness to produce copies of any accounts that were essential, but protested against an order for the wholesale production of the books.

MR. VAN ARMAN

said he had but recently been engaged in the case, and if he thought the question so learnedly and elaborately argued by counsel was the question at issue, he would decline to go on without further preparation. The question, however, was not whether the Court had power to compel the production of books, as that was settled by the Court, Judge Drummond having decided that the usual course was to procure a certificate from the Register to the effect that the books contained evidence necessary to the case, and on that certificate the Court would issue an order. The Register had no power whatever to adjudicate on that question. The question before him was if the books contained material evidence in the case.

Mr. Cooper explained that he asked Mr. Ayer to produce the books, and warned him that if he did not he would obtain an order from Judge Drummond. Mr. Ayer declined to produce the books, and he (Cooper) went to Judge Drummond.

The Register said that, according to Mr. Cooper, Judge Drummond stated that the proper place to present the petition was before the Register. It was not an order from Judge Drummond, but came before the Register, in the ordinary course of business. He was prepared to hear argument as to the necessity of producing the books.

Mr. Smith stated the case as he understood it, and the Register agreed with him.

Mr. Van Arman proceeded. He understood that the creditors represented by the Assignee had no objection to these claims, but he and his associate (Cooper) represented certain creditors whose claims had been allowed under the Bankrupt law, on the principle that such creditors were entitled to contest other claims against the estate. They held that whatever was the form of the proceeding in reality, the two Smiths, one called Van Inwagen, the other called Smith, and J. B. Smith, were engaged in a fraudulent conspiracy.

The Register here stated how the case was referred to him, and how it stood. The reference required him to pass upon the reliability and admissibility of evidence. He was ready to hear any amount of argument touching the necessity of producing those books.

Mr. Van Arman again got under way. He claimed that there was a fraudulent conspiracy, the profits of which were to be selfishly divided among the conspirators. He acquitted the bank, and the Insurance Company as such, of intention to defraud, but claimed that the officers of Smiths, and their coadjutors and allies, formed a cold and bloodless scheme to rob the bank, the Insurance Company, and the creditors. These men had advice,—the advice of lawyers,—and on that advice they went to work to rob. While the world had its bowels of compassion moved towards a stricken people, these men deliberately continued to absorb the entire sum belonging to the Insurance Company. In point of honesty the transaction was as bad as highway robbery or any form of larceny conceivable. They induced men to assign their claims at the smallest per cent possible, and then proceeded to set them off against the deposits in the bank. The scheme of acquisition was fraudulent. The claims were purchased by a fraudulent conspiracy of men, who were at once officers of the bank and of the Insurance Company, to defraud the Insurance Company. It was a fraud upon the Trustees for the officers of the Insurance Company to buy the claims. The bank was simply a cover and a cloak, an instrumentality used by the conspirators to cover up their doings. Were these men disinterested and honest? Were there not suspicions enough against them to impeach their credibility? He proposed to disprove and deny what these men swore when they said they had no interest in the claims. The creditors deliberately charged that the Receiver was guilty of a fraudulent conspiracy to defraud the creditors. These same Messrs. Smith, having got control of a majority of claims, appointed the Receiver, and there was evidence that he was acting in collusion with them to defraud the other creditors. Having appointed him, he would naturally do as they desired. The mere sense of duty to the other creditors would not weigh very much against his own interest. He would not deny that in the hearts of the other creditors there was ill-feeling against the Smiths. They would be more than human, and should have a bigger share of the grace of God than usually fell to the lot of men, if they did not entertain some feeling against the conspirators who tried to defraud them out of their rights. He claimed the right to examine the books. The business of the bank was to handle money and money securities. Not a dollar went in or out of a bank without its being made a matter of record. The books showed it. The persons paying or receiving money were also recorded in the books of the bank. The bank day by day wrote its own history. The question was if this bank, on a certain day, bought $261,000 worth of certificates? That was substantially the question. Could a purchase of that kind occur without abundant evidence of it appearing on the books of the bank? It would be inconceivable that such a transaction could take place and no record of it appear. If those claims were bought by the bank it would appear on the books.

The Register said he was convinced of the truth of the argument, and if the counsel could make out a case under the petition, he would grant the order. Was it proper for a Court to require the production of those books?

Mr. Van Arman thought he saw pretty nearly where the commission was, and would prepare his authorities by to-morrow (this) morning.

The Register said Mr. Ayer imposed certain obstacles, and he would like to know how the Court could order that the books should be opened from A to Z for the inspection of Counsel and the Court.

After further discussion, leave was given to amend the petition so as to specify the particular accounts necessary to examine.

Mr. Van Arman will resume his argument to-day.

## AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

### The Usefulness of the Fire Insurance Patrol Explained to the Cook County Members of the State Legislature—The Exhibition Highly Satisfactory.

Upon invitation of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, the members-elect of the next Legislature from Cook County, the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, and other prominent citizens, met at the Fire Insurance Patrol building, No. 113 Franklin street, yesterday afternoon, to inspect the building and witness the workings of the Patrol. Among those present were Senators J. S. Reynolds and J. J. McGrath; Representatives John Lomax, John F. Scanlon, J. Oleson, and Otto Peltzer; Commissioners Sheridan, Klokke, Reno, and Davis; Fire Marshal Williams and his assistants; Charles Martin, Esq., President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, and many other prominent citizens, with the members of the Board of Underwriters.

The Board of Underwriters will petition at the next session of the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the Patrol, which shall be similar to that obtained by the New York companies, the principal provision of which makes it obligatory on the various insurance companies of the city to contribute in sustaining the Patrol. The object of the exhibition yesterday afternoon was to show to the members of the Legislature just what the organization was for which the legislation would be asked by the Board of Underwriters.

An exhibition was given of the time consumed in hitching up the horses and reaching the street with the wagon, which was just 12 seconds. The hitching up of the horses by nine men, consumed 10 seconds, and with five men it was done in 8¾ seconds. With the horses at pole, five men attached the horses to the wagon in 3 seconds after the alarm. With the horses at the pole, one man attached them to the wagon in 14¼ seconds; another in 16 seconds, and a third in 15.

One of the most interesting exhibitions was given in the dormitory of the Department, showing the process of getting up at night when an alarm is sounded. Broad grins, extending between the ears, were visible upon the faces of the astute legislators when, upon an alarm being sounded, the men leaped from their beds, jumped into their clothes, and disappeared down stair, all in the space of 8 seconds.

The party visited the fourth-story, where they were shown the process of unfolding, spreading and folding canvas.

An informal meeting of the gentlemen present was held after the practice, in the room of the Board of Underwriters, where short speeches were indulged in, laudatory of the Patrol an dits building.

The Patrol Committee of the Board of Underwriters, consisting of Charles W. Drew, Edward M. Teall, and James B. Floyd, deserve much credit for the perfection reached by the Patrol Department. They wisely concluded that military discipline would be the most effectual in such an organization, and, therefore, at the outset gave Captain Bullwinkle exclusive control of the department, making his word and voice supreme. Under his care, the Fire Insurance Patrol of Chicago has become equal to any patrol in New York, and has a record which would not be unworthy of the oldest patrol in the country. The building is a model of neatness and cleanliness, and has nothing about it that is not attractive and even elegant, when compared with the buildings of the Fire Department.

## A STRUGGLE WITH A LUNATIC.

### A Deputy Sheriff Bitten by a Madman—A Desperate Struggle in the County Jail.

Two or three days ago, a man who acted as if he was insane, was arrested on the West Side, and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station. While in the cell his actions were such as to convince the station-keeper that the prisoner was really demented, and he was accordingly transferred to the County Jail to have the question decided. Yesterday morning was set for his trial in the County Court. He had become so violent and boisterous that it was necessary to confine him in the dungeon. When the door was opened yesterday morning by Jailer Foltz, the man made a dash at him, and it required all Foltz's strength to protect himself from a murderous assault. Deputy Sheriff Scharlau, while attempting to place hand-cuffs on the prisoner's wrists, was attacked, and received a bite on the left hand, from which the blood flowed freely. After the man had been secured and taken into Court, Scharlau had his wound dressed at Farwell's drug store. As the lunatic was not frothing at the mouth at the time he bit the officer, it is not thought that the latter's blood absorbed any of the poison. An insane man's bite is almost, if not quite, as bad as that of a rabid dog, and the result in Scharlau's case may be more serious than is at present apprehended. The man was found guilty of being a lunatic, and will be sent to the County Asylum. He says his name is Carl Fred. Lendinger, but will give no account of himself. The authorities know nothing of his antecedents, or whether he has any friends living in Chicago.


### A Regular Nailer.

The box nailing machine, now on exhibition at No. 87 West Lake street, is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. It saves the work of five men daily. Capitalists seeking a safe and profitable investment are invited to call and see it.

### Furs at a Great Reduction.

Harris & Stone, No. 108 West Madison street, are selling mink sets for $12 and upward. Any person, lady or gentleman, buying a set worth $50, will be presented with a genuine seal cap.

### The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at their "Spa."

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.


## THE LAW COURTS.

### Another Claim of Set-off on an Insurance Policy.

### A Test Case Under the New State Gambling Law.

### Insurance Companies in Bankruptcy--A Blasted Life.

### Mercantile Troubles---A Slippery Bankrupt---Disagreeing Partners.

### GENERAL NOTES.

ANOTHER CLAIM OF SET-OFF.

John M. Williams, a partner of the former firm of Prescott & Williams, doing business before the fire at No. 30 Michigan avenue, as iron and steel hardware merchants, brings a bill in the United States District Court for a set-off on a fire insurance policy of $5,500 in the Lumberman's Insurance Company, belonging to the firm, against a note given to the Company by himself for $4,000, secured on five shares of $1,000 each in the National Watch Company. He affirms that he is informed that Thomas C. Hoag, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Company, has applied to the Court for leave to sell the stock, and he prays the Court for an injunction enjoining him from doing so, and a decree declaring the policy of the firm a proper set-off against the note, both parties being in a solvent state at the time of execution. It will be remembered that Judge Blodgett recently decided that where it was proved that a debtor of a now bankrupt insurance company had no other set-off than the policy of a firm of which he was only one member, and had only a part interest, the set-off could not be allowed; but there may be some circumstances altering the apparent ownership of the policy, or giving the debtor full interest in the policy, and in such a case application for a set-off may be entertained. It is probably because the petitioner has obtained full control of the policy that the bill is brought.

GAMBLING—A TEST CASE.

James Basse, the gambler who ran a place on State street, was convicted by a jury in the Criminal Court, yesterday, under an indictment charging him with running a common gaming house. This was a test case under the new statute. Counsel claimed that he was not the proprietor of the establishment, but was hired at a salary of $30 a week by a man named Watt Robbins, of New York, to take charge of the bank, and act as proprietor. By this means it was expected that the law could be generally evaded. The Court gave the following instructions to the jury, which will be found of great interest:

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the room on State street described by the witnesses was a common gaming house, as charged in the indictment, and the defendant aided or assisted in operating and keeping such house, then he is a keeper of a gaming house within the meaning of the statute, and the jury should find him guilty.

He was fined $100, as prescribed by the law for the first offence. It is probable that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, was yesterday directed to give up the promissory note of Geo. F. Foster, for $1,700, secured on property in Evanston, on payment of the debt, in order to remove the cloud on the title, such proceeding, however, not to affect the right of Foster to a set-off against the Company for any claim he may have under a policy of insurance.

It appears that the Garden City Insurance Company is suing the Commercial Insurance Company in the Circuit Court, and that the amount of debt has not been ascertained, wherefore, on the petition of the former Company, leave was yesterday given to prosecute such suit for the purpose of deciding as to the amount due.

The Directors of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, having passed a resolution at their regular meeting on the 1st March, 1871, reducing the interest on all stock notes to 8 per cent per annum, and the Assignee of the Company since its bankruptcy having computed such interest at that rate without the authority of the Court, his action in so doing was yesterday finally sanctioned.

A BLASTED LIFE.

Edward Francis relates a melancholy history of his marriage experiences. He states that he was united to Frances Scott in 1869; that it came to his knowledge, within the past four weeks, that his better half had fallen into disreputable practises, such as going away nights during his absence, and drinking, gambling, and worse, in saloons and places of evil resort, hack-riding with known bad characters, and so forth, whereupon he abandoned her, and she proceeded to open and conduct a house of the worst character on South Clark street, where she now is earning the wages of sin, and living on the similar earnings of others; that he has remonstrated with her in vain; and that she is confirmed and unalterable in her vicious courses. He does not say what drove his wife to these wretched habits; whether it was ignorance, inherent wickedness, desperation, home misery, or loneliness, or neither. It remains for the wife, in her answer, to tell the story. People do not go wrong without cause, and there are always two sides to a story, as Court records too often prove. But these inexpressibly shocking terminations of possibly blissful and tender honeymoons, soon pass away and are forgotten; for the lost woman rarely comes forward to tell another version.

MERCANTILE TROUBLES.

S. Goodspeed & Co. have obtained an attachment against Burton Brothers & Co., of Erie, Penn., for $1,522, being the price of 132 tons 750 pounds of anthracite coal bought and paid for by the plaintiff from the defendants, which the latter have failed to supply.

Leopold Rothschild has obtained an attachment in the Superior Court against A. J. Ulman, of Baltimore, for a debt of $365.69, alleged to be due by the late firm of S. J. Ulman et al., of which the defendant is the surviving partner.

An action in forcible entry and detainer, Angall & Jones (263 West Randolph street), appealed from Justice Austin's Court, was yesterday entered in the Superior Court.

A PRETTY BUT NAUGHTY TRAVELLING COMPANION.

Caroline M. Franks recently obtained, by writ of *habeas corpus*, custody of Viola Ernestine Franks, the issue of her marriage with Edward S. Franks, and she now sues for divorce on the ground of her husband being in the habit of travelling about through Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and other States of the Union, with a naughty siren known as Ellen or Hellen Carnes, the two living in a state of intimate relationship incompatible with the parentage of a Viola Ernestine born in lawful wedlock and ties to another who does not travel, but stays at home in company with a marriage certificate. Mrs. Frank, left her errant husband as soon as his peccadilloes came to her knowledge. She is unable to fix the exact dwelling-place of Ellen or Helen, as that heartless charmer seems to live only on the wing with her married paramour. These little eccentricities of husbands and fathers sometimes prove expensive though, let them seem and sound as delightfully wicked as they may.

A SLIPPERY BANKRUPT.

H. E. Hubbard, bankrupt, yesterday arrested to prevent his leaving the city during the progress of his examination, was brought before Register Hibbard in the morning to be examined under Section 26 as to the disposition of his assets, but, after the parties met in consultation, it was found desirable to limit the inquiry to matters connected with late sales of the bankrupt's stock, with the view of discovering if possible, whose goods among the stock supplied by creditors had been sacrificed. Having got out of him all he seemed able or willing to impart, the counsel proposed to adjourn until to-day, which was agreed to. Hubbard will meanwhile be held under sufficient bail.

PARTNERS DISAGREE.

Another partnership row; Swett and Harvey cannot agree. Squire Harvey sues for an injunction restraining his partner hereafter collecting or receiving any of the debts or moneys owing to the firm, or applying any of the funds to his own use, or signing the firm name so as to cause any indebtedness, or buying or selling any goods on account of the firm, or meddling with the books and accounts, or doing anything that he ought to do in the capacity of a partner as is a partner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mechanics' National Bank, of Chicago, was yesterday directed by the District Court to transfer the sum of $12,397.21, standing on the books of the bank in the name of William Lapham, late Assignee of the estate of Baker, Greig & Skinner, to the credit of R. E. Jenkins, the present Assignee.

On the petition of the Assignee in the estate of Peyton R. Chandler, all the interest of the bankrupt in a small piece of real estate not included in the schedule, and just discovered, was, yesterday, allowed to be disposed of to the other owners for $150.

The rule on Otto Peltzer to show cause why an attachment should not be issued for contempt in disobeying the injunction of the Circuit Court, in the matter of his atlas, was yesterday continued to Saturday.

Edward Murphy, one of the rioters who assaulted Sergeant Buckley at the corner of State and Eighteenth streets, in such a way as to endanger his life, in March last, was yesterday found guilty. The motion for a new trial was overruled.

In the matter of M. F. Collins, at the first meeting of creditors, held yesterday, before Register Hibbard, R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee.

Meetings for the appointment of Assignees will be held at the Register's office this morning, at 11 o'clock, viz., in the matter of Root & Cady, and of Bell & Wadsworth.

The last day of service in the Superior Court will be Friday next.

Judge Hopkins presided in the District Court yesterday.

### ATTORNEYS' RECORD.

CALL TO-DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 666, Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company v. Hansorough, on trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—Railroad condemnation cause, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. John Gray, on trial. (*Tree, J.*)—Next on trial 362, W. A. James et al. v. Erie & Western Transportation Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—36, Irons v. Seeleye et al., on trial. Call, 29 to 37 inclusive, 39, 40, 42 to 50 inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—(*Hopkins, J.*)—561—(Chancery)—Compton v. Underhill; report of Master confirmed.

798—(Law)—Clark v. Lorillard Insurance Company et al.; demurrer to special plea overruled, and plaintiff demurs as to Lorillard Insurance Company. 796—Butters v. Same et al.; same. 797—Doane v. Same; same. 799—Stettaner v. Same; same.

CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—957—Forsyth v. Carroll; bill of particulars by 24th inst. 3,197—Galbraith v. Commercial Insurance Company; $4,749. 2,247—Butters v. McKeon; $1,092. 2,317—Hatch v. Garden City Insurance Company; $1,590. 2,489—Pearce v. Commercial Insurance Company; $1,438.97. 1,535—C., C. & I. C. Railway Company v. McAulay; bond for amount of award filed. 421—Nispel v. Harrison; dismissed for want of compliance with rule. Bennett v. O'Reilly; dismissed by plaintiff. (*Tree, J.*)—1,498—McKee v. Putnam; appeal dismissed. 3,169—Hanna v. Labelle et al.; $266.90. 2,917—Hawley v. Hawley; leave to amend declaration first day January term. 3,147—Peck v. Lawrence et al.; default and judgment vacated; pleadings 10 a. m. to-day. (*Williams, J.*)—Bees et al. v. Peltzer et al.; time to show cause, etc., extended till to-morrow. —Brown v. Morgan; cause restored.

SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—3,461—Kasters v. Newhall; leave to adswer amended petition by first day of January term. 3,538—Phillips v. Warren; $214.87, vs. Warren only. 3,039—Cox v. Commercial Insurance Company; $2,650. 223—Fleisher v. Schoenfeld; time to file bill of exceptions extended till Jan. 10. 3,030—Rollo v. Union Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,234 a.—Kelly v. Flaherty; same. 3,588—Phillips v. Warson; same as to Parker and Kelsey. (*Gary, J.*)—530—Valquartz v. Valquarts; decree of divorce. 1,044—Boyer v. Halliyan; decree restoring record. 1,145—Newton v. Newton; decree of divorce.

DEFAULTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—2,420—Thomas v. Commercial Insurance Company. 3,062—Tolman v. Wicks. (*Tree, J.*)—1,719—Adeline v. James B. Sutherland. 2,511—Fuller v. Teutonia Insurance Company. 2,508—Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Commercial Insurance Company.

BANKRUPTCY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Hopkins, J.*)—2,136—Michael Gropper et al.; adjudication by default; warrant, etc., Jan. 20, before Hibbard. 2,121—Peyton R. Chandler; order for sale of real estate. 2,022—Christian Kassing; order to pay attorney's fees. 2,109—Frederick A. Wichelman; order to sell lease. 1,557 — Charles H. Baker et al.; transfer of deposits. 2,147—Bell, Wadsworth & Co.; order for sale of personal property. H. E. Hubbard; order for arrest, and bond to be filed for appearance when required for examination before the Register. Lumberman's Insurance Company; leave to Assignee to receive from G. F. Foster the amount of his promissory note, and to give up the note, without prejudice to a set-off. Commercial Insurance Company; leave to the Garden City Insurance Company to prosecute suits in Circuit Court of Cook County. Lumberman's Insurance Company; leave to Assignee to charge 8 per cent interest on all stock notes, in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

PROBATE.

COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Mateg Zelibor; letters testamentary to widow; bond $8,000. Dora Krackmann et al.; guardianship to Washington Hesing; bond $16,400. Ludwig Kerkmann; same to same; same bond.

LUNACY.

COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Carl Frederick Landinger found insane. Sarah Ann McLoughlin and Ann Webb to be tried on the 21st inst., 11 a. m.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(Admiralty.) Loud Priest v. Gay v. schooner Eagle Wing; papers restored. John M. Williams v. Thos. C. Hoag; Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company; bill for set-off of a policy against a secured note.

CIRCUIT COURT—5,257—Slean v. Graham; appeal. 5,258—Buschhom v. Kassing; same. 5,259—Klassen v. Feilen; same. 5,260—Kelley v. Ringler; same. 5,261—People of the State for use of the city v. R. R. Clark; tax appeal. 5,262—And. Davidson and Wm. Henry v. Obadiah Jackson; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,263—Suppressed three days for service. 5,264—Brown v. Moran et al.; notice of motion to restore cause. 5,265—Hy. P. Merrill v. August Wendell; assumpsit, $500. 5,266—E. Bowditch Hinman v. Edward Shay and John Myers; ejectment, $10,000. 5,267—Wm. Kerr & Co. v. Doyle & Johnson; assumpsit, $500. 5,268—Julia B. Hammond v. Nathan M. Plotke; replevin writ; value, $536.

SUPERIOR COURT—41,725—Francis v. Frances Scott; divorce. 41,726—Squire T. Harvey v. Wm. O. Swett; injunction restraining the collection of partnership debts. 41,727—Meisner v. Hellmann; appeal. 41,728—Joshua C. Jenkins v. John Wrenn; assumpsit, $800; Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys. 41,729—Bulger v. Campbell; appeal. 41,730—Orton W. Judd & Oscar Cobb v. Edward F. Dore; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,731—Hiram D. v. Ann Elizabeth Flower; divorce on the ground of desertion. 41,732—Ingall v. Jones; appeal. 41,733—L. Rothschild v. S. Uhlman; attachment for a debt of $365. 41,734—Caroline M. v. Edward S. Franks. 41,735—S. Goodspeed & Co. v. Burton Brothers & Company; attachment for coal valued at $1,522. 41,736—Jacob R. Shepherd v. Daniel Kelly; confession of judgment on a note of $500.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The schooner U. S. Grant arrived at this port yesterday, from Hoyne's pier, with 125 cords of wood, the latest, and, very likely, the last arrival of the season.

A set of harness, worth $50, was stolen from Mr. C. B. Brown's barn, at the rear of his residence, No. 879 Indiana avenue, on Monday evening.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, engaged a tug to run to the Crib during the winter. The price to be paid is $500 for "tying up," and and $14 an hour while in use.

The residence of R. Stafford, No. 22 Sixteenth street, was entered by thieves on Monday evening while the family were at tea, and several overcoats and other garments were stolen from the hallway.

A meeting of the members of the proposed new regiment, and of citizens interested in such an organization, will be held this evening in the Council Chamber, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that a permanent organization will be effected.

Colonel Guy T. Gould, of the Chicago Post Office, announces that he will gratuitously duplicate lost discharges from the United States army and navy. The name and Post Office address of the applicant should be given in full.

A carpenter named James Wood, while at work in Ewing's building, corner of Madison and Peoria streets, yesterday morning, fell from the first floor to the basement, and sustained severe bruises. He was taken to his home, No. 16 South Green street, and attended by Dr. Page.

It is probable that the colored fire engine company will not be stationed in the southwest quarter of the city, as originally intended, but will be placed in the house on Michigan avenue, recently erected by the Titsworth Company.

The daily noon meeting of the Y. M. C. A., heretofore held at the First Baptist Church, and at No. 99 West Randolph street, will be removed to-day in the lecture room of the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The Sunday School Teachers' meeting, to-day, on Daniel 12, and the "Resurrection," will be led by B. F. Jacobs.

The effects of the furious snow storm, which set in yesterday afternoon, were felt on all the lines of railroad centering in Chicago. The incoming evening train on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road was about one hour late; that of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific between two and three hours; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis about the same time, and trains on all the other roads were more or less impeded by the rapidly-drifting snow.

About 8 o'clock on Monday night, the show window at Potter Brothers' jewelry store, No. 398 Wabash avenue, was broken into by a thief, who attempted to filch the watches on the repairer's table. One of the firm was in the store at the time, and, observing the thief demolish the glass, rushed into the street to capture him. The fellow, however, made his escape. There were watches worth $2,500, among them a Jacot chronometer, valued at $500, hanging on the frame—a valuable prize, but, fortunately, nothing was taken.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, met at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon. They agreed to recommend that Newberry avenue be paved with wooden blocks. There was some talk about the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Aldermen decided to examine the proposed route to connect with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, on Canal street, before they made any recommendation.

The Board of Public Works will advertise, in a day or two, for proposals for constructing a water-pipe tunnel, six feet in diameter, under the river, near the foot of Pine street. The present pipe lies in an exposed position on the bed of the river, and has been broken several times by vessel anchors and pile drivers; hence the proposed tunnel, which will prevent the water supply in the South Division from being shut off by an accident similar to the one which occurred a short time ago.

Michael Ryan, a suspiciously seedy-looking person, hailing from the neighboring hamlet of Peru, was arrested yesterday by Detective Elliott while endeavoring to dispose of two coats in a pawn-shop. It was not want that drove him to crave assistance from the grim and grasping "uncle," for it was found upon examining his clothing, that he had three new pocket-books and $165 in money. He was locked up to await developments, which will doubtless prove him to be an individual whose absence from the city is much to be desired.

A buttoned shoe, marked "H. E. Osgood" on the inside of the leg, was found in the room at No. 66 North LaSalle street, where Nicholas Eischen was shot by a burglar on Monday morning last. There can be no question but that it was forgotten by the ruffian in his haste to escape. The police authorities believe that another burglary was committed that morning previous to the one at the house mentioned above, but there has been no robbery reported wherein articles marked "Osgood" were stolen. The shoe is at the Central Station, awaiting a claimant.

Detective Joseph Dixon, who, by virtue of a recent election, now bears the title of Past Worshipful Master of the Keystone Lodge of Freemasons, was presented with a beautiful Master's jewel, suitably inscribed, immediately after the installation services on Thursday evening. It is a gift from the members of the Lodge, and is intended as an expression of their gratitude for the inestimable services which he rendered the organization while he was its chief officer. The presentation address was delivered by Mr. Dixon's successor, and was responded to by Joseph with as much grace as his real astonishment would permit. The jewel is valued at $150.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to dispose of business connected with the Fire Department. Pipeman Fisher, of Engine Company No. 14, who is now in the custody of the police, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, was suspended from duty until such time as he can obtain his release and appear before the Board for trial. The resignation of Fred. Varges, driver of Engine No. 4, was accepted. James Dunne, having faithfully and efficiently served out his probationary term of sixty days, was appointed a member of the regular force, upon the recommendation of the Chief Fire Marshal.

John Ryan and James Ferguson, two men of disreputable character, who were arrested some days ago by order of the General Superintendent of Police, on suspicion of being concerned in the jewelry robbery at Kuhn's Hotel, which has been fully mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, were brought before Justice Banyon yesterday, and held over for further examination on the 28th, in bail of $5,000 each. Though the Chief may have good grounds for suspicion, it is not likely that either of these men committed the robbery. They do not answer the correct description of the real thief, which was published in this paper the morning after the crime. There is a possibility, however, that Ryan and Ferguson assisted the cunning scoundrel to secrete the spoils, and subsequently shared with him the profits arising from their sale.

The Alarm from Box No. 361, at half past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 591 South Canal street. The structure is one of a row of three, numbered 591, 591½, and 593. The flames were seemingly in the partition walls and beneath the roof, and hence very difficult to reach. In consequence, more damage was done by water than by fire. Henry Neimeyer owns the buildings, which were damaged to the extent of $200. Julius Shellerick, clothier, occupied the first floor of No. 591, and Mrs. Olin the second floor. The former's loss will approximate $250, and the latter's $100. No. 591½ was occupied on the first floor by Herman Eagle, dealer in dry goods, and the second floor as a dwelling by Adolph Plothice. The stock was damaged $200; insured for $1,000 in the Traders' and $2,000 in the St. Paul. Plothice's furniture was partially destroyed by removal, but his loss will not exceed $100. He has no insurance. The loss to the occupant of No. 593, M. Coenhouser, liquor dealer, was nominal. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### Lean vs. Fat.

*From Harper's Drawer.*

When Judge Marshall lived in Richmond his opposite neighbor was Colonel Pickett, father of the Confederate General, George E. Pickett, of Gettysburg fame. Colonel Pickett was a man of wealth, lived well, and was not content unless everything about his household bore the marks af good living. His horses were his pride, and were conspicuous everywhere for their splendid appearance, being as sleek, fat, and high spirited as abundant food and excellent grooming could make them. Judge Marshall's horses, on the other hand, were notoriously lean and unkempt. Everybody but the Judge had long remarked this. At last it was brought to his notice, with the suggestion that his carriage driver neglected the horses, sold much of their food, and appropriated the money to his own use, a good deal of it going, no doubt, for liquor.

The Judge called him up without delay: "Dick, what is the reason Colonel Pickett's horses are in such splendid condition, while mine are almost skeletons? I am afraid you neglect them, don't half curry them, and don't half feed them."

Dick, not expecting this attack, was fairly posed. He hemmed and hawed awhile till he could gather his negro wits about him, and then said: "Mars John, look at you—is you fat?"

"No," said the Judge; "decidedly not."

"Well, look at ole miss" (Mrs. Marshall), "is she fat?"

"No."

"Den look at me. Is I fat?"

"No."

"Den look at yo' hosses. Is dey fat?"

"No."

"Now den, you jes' look at Kunnle Pickett. He fat, his ca'idge driver fat, his hosses fat, his dogs fat—all fat. De troof is, Mars John, fat run in de Pickett fam'ly, and it don't run in our'n. Dat's all."

"Well," said the Judge, after a little reflection, "there is a good deal in that. It never occurred to me before." He turned back into his study, and Dick was never troubled any more.

### Hunting Establishments in England.

The London papers for November contain a list of one hundred and seventy-one distinct packs of hounds—stag hounds, fox hounds, and harriers—whose meetings for the ensuing week are advertised. Some packs meet four times, some three, some twice a week—the majority three. These packs represent, in one way or another, an expenditure amounting in the aggregate to somewhere about $10,000,000. The usual estimate for maintaining a pack of hounds is $15,000 a year; but this is for the mere subsistence of the hounds and the staff which attends them, and does not, of course, include the expenditure on hunting of those who follow them. The number of hunting men has been increased by the railways rendering it easy for persons living remote from meets to attend them. The English trains run so quickly that numbers of men, compelled to close attendance in "the city" most of the week, manage to get their one or two days' hunting within the same period. Thus the Irish mail, which runs without stoppage the eighty miles, from London to Rugby, lapping up, from troughs placed on the line, its food, in the shape of water, to sustain it on its long stage, does that distance in two hours—we only wish our cars did the same—and lands young Nimrod in time for a Warwickshire pack, whilst an afternoon train will pick him up again at six p. m., and bring him to town in time for a late dinner. The ruddy, jolly appearance of men on the Stock Exchange and other of the great London marts of commerce, is often, in no slight degree, attributable to "that glorious run we had" with her Majesty's the Pytchley, or the Quorn, yesterday.

### Practical Joking.

Norwood, and other of the pretty villages which lie round Sydenham, writes the London correspondent of the *Swiss Times*, have, during the past few weeks, become most objectionable places of residence to ladies and children, and even to nervous men, in consequence of certain freaks of a set of ruffians who call themselves gentlemen. These lads, wrapped in large cloaks, wander about the highways and byways, sometimes singly, sometimes in couples, but always having accomplices near. On the approach of ladies they suddenly fling open the cloak, and reveal their breast, wholly covered with blazing phosphorus. The shock to any one would be great, but to women and children it is overpowering, and in consequence the cowards who assail them have hitherto always been able to make off before assistance can be procured. I am told that children are now lying dangerously ill in more than one house at Beckenham from frights given them by this new class of ghosts. The gentlemen of the neighborhood have taken the matter up in the proper spirit, and their first step has been the issue of a notice announcing to ladies in general that if a pocket revolver is used when these ruffians make their appearance, it is justifiable by law to shoot them dead.

### The Romance of a Brigand.

Brigands of the good old-fashioned type are fast dying out, but some very fine specimens of the romantic sort are still to be found in Corsica. A correspondent of the *Temps* mentions that, besides some thirty-four very doubtful characters, who systematically elude the police of the island, there are three individuals, named Germania, Suzzoni, and Alberti, about whom very sensational legends are told. The exploits of these brigands are, however, but child's play compared to those of Suzzoni's predecessor, the famous Santaluccia. He was perhaps the last of the old race, and was a power in Corsica some thirty years ago. He took to the woods in consequence of a misfortune which happened to one of his brothers, who was convicted on the evidence of false witnesses, and sent to the hulks. Santaluccia gave himself no rest until he had got these men into his power. The first of these he tied to a tree and addressed as follows: "Yours is a lying tongue; you are about to lose it," which assertion he instantly made good. To the next he said: "You have declared that your eyes beheld that which they have not seen; you are going to lose your eyes." To the third he said: "You have sworn that your ears heard what they had not heard; you will lose your ears." He then tore out the eyes of the one and cut off the ears of the other.


### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Duping the Sick.**

In shape, color, and smell the toadstool closely resembles the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous are "as good as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable restorative. Quite a number of these dangerous fungi have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of these wolves wear the sheep's clothing of pretended morality, and inveigh against medicinal stimulation as they vend their acid poisons; while others offer their liquid compounds of "forty rod rum" and condemned drugs under the slang names of "Eye Openers," "Morning Glories," "Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all; for they are deadly and detestable.

**CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

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**MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!**

**For Sight is Priceless!!**

**But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It**

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If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

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CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

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### OCEAN NAVIGATION.

**Anchor Line.**

The new and powerful steamships of this popular line sail regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from the Company's Pier, No. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, with goods and passengers for

Glasgow, Liverpool, and all parts of Great Britian, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.

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| To or from British and Irish ports | $30.00 |
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First Cabin, fare $60 to $95, and return tickets at reduced rates.

Send for circular giving full information.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green, New York, and 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

### STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

**NOTICE.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

### HOLIDAY GOODS.

Splendid Holiday Chromo,

**MOTHER IS OUT,**

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 115 West Washington-st. 136 Twenty-second-st.

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The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE is conceded by all to be of first importance and a blessing to the afflicted, where all who are in need of medical treatment for any disease of a private nature can call, and receive the most scientific and skillful treatment by a physician who is a regular graduate of medicine, both from American as well as foreign Colleges. DR. COBURN'S reputation is Union-wide, and his Medical Institute is thronged with patients from all parts of the country for treatment.

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UNBOUNDED SUCCESS

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**THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.**

FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 20, Joint Benefit of

**Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack.**

Mlle. MORLACCHI as Dove Eye.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21,

**LAST GRAND MATINEE,**

Upon which occasion every lady visiting the performance will be presented with a Beautiful Photographic Portrait of Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Ned Buntline and Morlacchi.

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**LAST APPEARANCE OF THE SCOUTS**

And Benefit of the Author,

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FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20,

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Saturday, Matinee and Evening, last appearance of the THOMPSON TROUPE.

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THE CUBAN SYLPH.

During her engagement she will present, for the first time in Chicago, HER ENTIRE EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE, which embraces the following popular plays, written expressly for Mlle. ZOE, and played by her in all the principal theatres in the United States: NITA, THE BROKEN SWORD, THE FRENCH SPY, ESMERALDA, and THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, or THE PHANTOM SHIP.

**AIKEN'S THEATRE.**

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

This (Friday) evening, Dec. 20, BENEFIT OF

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Who will appear as CASSIUS, in Shakspeare's grand tragedy,

**JULIUS CÆSAR,**

Grand JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE, to-morrow at 1½.

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**MISS JANE COOMBS,**

Who will appear as MRS. HALLER, in Kotzebue's celebrated play of

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Saturday Matinee—LADY OF LYONS.

Secured seats are now being sold for the engagement of MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

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THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, AND DURING THE WEEK; ALSO WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

**FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!**

A decided impression—The audience convulsed with laughter throughout the entire performance.

JOHN DILLON,

In his great character of Bankstock; J. C. Padget, J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, Miss Marie Louise, and the entire Company in the cast.

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To-night and Saturday Matinee the Comedy of

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Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, Charley Howard, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Lulu Delmay, Remmelsberg Sisters, and the Comedy Company, in a choice bill, concluding with the Operetta entitled

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Monday Evening, Dec. 23, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF R. L. MARSH.

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A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

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The only one in N. Y. where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 23 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. F. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

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THIRD PAGE—The State Insurance Investigation—Struggle with a Lunatic—The Law Courts—Political Notes and Opinions—Advertisements.

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SEVENTH PAGE—New Publications—Railroad Building in Michigan—Pinchback: History of a Political Magnate in Louisiana—General News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent; Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign, Political, and Miscellaneous Telegrams.


TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "The Stranger."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fun." Operatic Bagatelle.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Cæsar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Lurline."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lotta Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Moriacchi Troupe. "The Scout."


BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. C. COLLINS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
134 AND 136 CLARK-ST.

AROMATIC LIQUID PEPSIN, THE MOST NATURAL, agreeable, and effective remedy for all persons caused by a disordered or weak stomach. Fully described in this part of yesterday's Tribune. Interesting to every family.

WATCH NO. 8,624, STEM WINDER, MANUfactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), Marion, N. J., has been carried by me for four months; its total variation from mean time being only 30 seconds per month. S. M. BEARD, firm of Boards & Cummings, 138 Front-st., N. Y.

THE HARVEST OF THE HEAD.—WHEN THE comb was as a rule, bringing after it a ball of pasted, filmy every time it passed through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning process at forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitalising application is regularly continued.



# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 20, 1872.


The Boston Board of Aldermen have given to the act of the Legislature authorizing Boston to issue $20,000,000 of fire bonds the approval necessary to make the issue legal.

The Seine has now overflowed its banks, Paris is under water in the neighborhood of the quays, and its streets in that quarter are navigated by boats. Floods are also reported to be devastating Belgium, and to have inundated Ghent, which has several feet of water in its streets.

A bill is pending before the Legislature of Indiana providing that, whenever an accused person is acquitted upon the plea of temporary insanity, the Court shall commit him to a lunatic asylum for the same number of years that he would have been confined in the State's Prison had he been convicted. In cases of murder, this would be for life. This will, if it become the law, put an end to that kind of insanity which lasts only just long enough to commit murder.

Mr. Havemeyer, the Mayor-elect of New York City, has indicated to a reporter some of the changes which he will suggest in his message for the Municipal Government to be established under a new charter. The principal points which he makes are, first, that the Mayor should be vested with the power of removal for cause; and, second, that the number of Commissioners at the head of the several Departments should be reduced, and, in every case where it is practicable, there should be but one head to a Department. No people have suffered so much as the people of New York from the Departmental system of Municipal Government, with its division and shifting of responsibility.

Jay Gould has surrendered $9,086,000 worth of stock, lands, and other securities to the Erie Railway, which withdraws its suits against him. Gould may have made this restitution because he could not help himself, but Wall street believes that he will find his account in the manipulation of 200,000 shares of Erie stock which he has quietly gathered during the negotiations. With these he may repeat the game so successful in the case of Northwestern common a few weeks ago, or may attempt to regain some of his lost power in the Erie Board. Gould tells the New York reporters that hereafter he expects to be consulted in the management of the road. The funds which have thus been recovered will be used, report says, in laying a third rail on the Erie track to enable the narrow-gauge Western roads to send freight through to New York without breaking bulk.

Postal telegraphy was brought before the Senate, yesterday, by the Post Office Committee, which reported the Hubbard bill in an amended shape. This bill provides for the purchase of the existing telegraph lines of the country, and their consolidation into a Postal Telegraph Company, which is to act as the agent of the Post Office in the transmission of correspondence, and is to connect its lines with such Post Office as the Postmaster General may direct. It may extend its wires in any other direction it sees fit. Its rates are fixed by law at a cent a word, counting address and signature, for each circuit of 250 miles by day, or 1,000 miles by night. Government messages have priority, and the rates for them are fixed by the Postmaster General. Newspaper despatches are sent cheaper than other matter, and there will be no interference with the present rates of Press Associations if these are lower than the statutory tariff. The Government reserves the right to annul the franchise for cause.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, with considerable variations in prices. Mess pork was dull and easier, closing at $11.50@11.82½ cash, and $11.85@11.87½ seller March. Lard was very active at 5@10c per 100 lbs decline, at $7.00 cash, and $7.40 seller March. Meats were more active, and easier, at 3¾c for shoulders, 6¼c for short ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 7½@7¾c for green hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, but 20@25c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $4.20. Highwines were dull and easier, at 91c. Flour was quiet and a shade easier. Wheat was more active, and firmer, closing strong at $1.14¾ cash, and $1.14¾ seller January. Corn was more active, but ¼c lower, closing dull at 30½c cash, and 30½c seller January. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 23¼c. Rye was active, and ½@1c higher, closing at 64½c cash, and 65c seller January. Barley was quiet; No. 2 was stronger at 63@63½c cash, and 64½c seller January; No. 3 was dull and steady at 49@49½c. Live hogs were in excessive supply and prices were again lower, receding to $3.50@3.70. Cattle and sheep remain quiet at about former rates.

The counties of Wisconsin which some fifteen years ago voted aid bonds to railroads and afterwards were unable to pay them, are now experiencing the severe requirements of the law. The authorities of Iowa County, and of several towns in that county, were brought before Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, in Milwaukee, a few days ago, charged with contempt, in not having levied the tax for the payment of judgments on the bonds, and not having placed the tax-warrant in the hands of the Treasurer for collection, as previously ordered by the Court. The officers answered that they had levied the tax, but that the Treasurer had been unable to give an additional security bond, as required by the Court. To this the Court answered, that the Treasurer having failed to give the required bond, the office should have been declared vacant, and another person appointed. If no person could be found to give bond as Treasurer, then the tax-list should have been given to the Sheriff. For failure in their duty, the Court imposed a fine of $100 on each of the officers. Public opinion is against paying the tax, and it is doubtful whether any officer can be found who will seek to enforce its collection.

In passing the Deficiency Appropriation bill, yesterday, the House added an amendment forbidding the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia to involve the United States in any further liabilities beyond the appropriations of the last session. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the Vienna Exposition, and the appointment was authorized of twelve American artisans to visit the Exposition and study foreign industry. With regard to the celebrated greenback lock-up perpetrated last year by the Tenth National Bank of New York, the Banking Committee reported that the Directors meant to create a panic by what they did, and that they succeeded so far as to produce a tightness of the money market throughout the country. They recommend no action against the bank, but, to prevent such financial corners in the future, they offer a bill which imposes a fine of $10,000 upon any bank offending hereafter in this way, forfeits its charter, and imprisons the guilty officers five years. The Committee have been ordered to ascertain whether any combinations are now in existence for locking up coin or greenbacks, and in what way they may be defeated and prevented in future.

It seems that we are only beginning to find out the enormity of the insurance swindles that were practised upon the people before the Chicago fire exposed the rottenness that existed in this line of business. It is now stated that one Insurance Company doing business in Chicago at the time of the fire, and suffering a loss of nearly $500,000, did not possess a bond or security of any kind, all its available assets having been exhausted in the payment of previous losses. Such assets as were found consisted mainly of uncollected premiums, and figured up in all less than $50,000. Of this sum, a large amount will, of course, never be collected; and, so far, it is represented that not more than $21,000 has been gathered in. This probably represents all that will be collected. In that case, the sum constitutes all there is from which to pay up $435,000 of losses which have already been proved, with additional claims that are yet to come. Yet this Company advertised, on Oct. 1, 1871, that it had about $500,000 assets, and it was taking all risks that could be drummed up. If the Chicago and Boston fires have accomplished nothing else, it is probable that they have created a public opinion that will put a stop to insurance swindles of this kind in the future.

It is due to the public that the Committee now investigating the Credit Mobilier scandals shall no longer sit with closed doors. The charges against the parties under suspicion were made and discussed in the most open manner, and the public has a right to know, from day to day, what transpires in the investigation. The secret sessions subserve no useful purpose. The gentlemen, whose official conduct is under investigation, should demand it themselves as a matter of equity. A bulky report, no one knows in how many volumes, printed after no one knows how many months, cannot answer the purpose of a well-digested report each morning in the daily papers. At present, the reports are partly from hearsay and partly imagination. The reporters have no authentic method of finding out what transpires in the secret chamber. This is unjust to the parties implicated, as it may give rise to suspicions against those who are really innocent, and divert suspicion from those who are really guilty. There has never been a case of alleged corruption before, in the history of the Government, which stands in such close relations to the public. It has arisen in connection with the building of a great public highway with public funds. The parties under suspicion are among the most prominent officials in the National Administration. The charges were not made under a bushel, but in the most public manner, and the public has a clear right to know every word of the testimony, as it progresses from day to day. Let the doors be opened.

The application of the rule of promotion to the vacant Postmaster's office in the City of Philadelphia led a good many people to believe that the principles of Civil Service Reform would henceforth be rigidly enforced by General Grant's Administration. It is true that there were some doubters. Among them was a writer in the *Nation*, who explained the action taken in that case by alleging that Mr. Fairman, the Assistant Postmaster, who succeeded the retiring official, was the real choice of Simon Cameron, and was also a personal friend of General Grant's. Certain Congressmen, who would have been seriously alarmed if they had believed this to be a practical inauguration of the new Civil Service system, maintained a pretty confident air, and declared that the rules would be enforced in such cases as conformed to the preferences of the Administration, and in no others. The Chicago Post Office is likely to prove that this opinion was correct. There is no longer any doubt that General McArthur will be Colonel Eastman's successor. It is not known that General McArthur has ever had any special experience in postal service. On the other hand, there is no other Post Office in the country where the rule of promotion could have been applied with so much justice, and so great a promise of good results, as in the Chicago Post Office. It is a fact well known to the Chicago public, and presumably familiar to the postal authorities, that Mr. Squires, the Assistant Postmaster in this city, is one of the most efficient officers in the service, and has had practical control of the Chicago Post Office, one of the most important in the country, for several years. It is, perhaps, proper to ask why the rule of promotion, so rigidly inaugurated in the case of the Philadelphia vacancy, should be ignored in Chicago.

## CONVERTIBILITY OF BONDS INTO GREENBACKS.

Among the many schemes for improving the currency, which appear and disappear with bewildering rapidity, the following seems to us to be freer from objections, and more certain to produce what is called "elasticity of the currency," than any other. The main idea embodied in it, viz., the exchange of United States bonds for greenbacks, and the re-exchange of greenbacks for bonds, is not new. The mode of effecting the proposed exchange has been sketched by a banker in this city in the following terms:

Provide by act of Congress: To permit any holder of $10,000, or multiples thereof, in any of the gold-bearing bonds of the United States, to retire the same temporarily, at the Sub-Treasuries or designated depositories in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, or Chicago, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive an amount of United States legal-tender notes equal to the face of said bonds temporarily retired; and upon presentation of a like sum in United States notes at the place where said bonds were temporarily retired, to receive the said bonds, or their equivalent in kind, *less the interest which would have accrued during the time that the said bonds were temporarily retired.* The converter or reverter of bonds as aforesaid, to adjust by payment in gold the value of the current interest at the time of conversion and withdrawal, whether the same be represented by coupons or otherwise, as may be provided by regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury; and provide, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to hold in reserve United States legal-tender notes to the amount of forty millions of dollars ($40,000,000), to be used for the purpose of temporarily retiring United States bonds as aforesaid, but the said notes *shall not be used for any other purpose*, nor shall the whole amount of United States legal-tender notes, including those which may be held in reserve, and those which may at any time be held in the United States Treasury, Sub-Treasuries, and depositories, exceed four hundred millions of dollars ($400,000,000), until expressly authorized by law.

There are some additional features to this scheme which we shall notice hereafter. The principal one, viz., the convertibility of bonds into greenbacks and *vice versa*, has been frequently discussed in our columns, and we have never seen a valid objection to it. That it would be a step to specie payments we have no doubt, since it would impart to the greenbacks the value of an interest-bearing bond. That the Government, so long as it refuses to redeem its demand notes in coin, is morally bound to offer an interest-bearing obligation for them, no one can deny. The impression among business men is, that in times of great financial stringency like the present, when a higher rate of interest than the Government pays is obtainable for the use of money, the holders of bonds would gladly convert them into greenbacks if assured that they could get the bonds again at the same price at which they were surrendered. And we think this impression is correct.

## THE CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

We published the other day the substance of the report of the Commission who have been investigating the claims for alleged damages by Mexicans on the Rio Grande. That report took the evidence in cases of claims for $27,859,363.97. This was the aggregate of only the claims they had time to investigate. That there may be no mistake on this subject, we give the Commissioners' own statement of the territorial area upon which the outrages covered by these claims took place. They say:

The Rio Grande frontier was traversed by the Commissioners from Point Isabel to Rio Grande City, personal examination of the localities of the reported outrages thus being made. * * *

The work performed by the Commissioners has been a careful and thorough examination of the cattle stealing disorders and other depredations on the Lower Rio Grande, and on the tract lying between that part of the boundary line and the Nueces River.

At the time these Commissioners were in that country making their investigations, a citizen of this State, Mr. H. R. Enoch, editor of the Rockford *Journal*, then holding an official position in the service of the Treasury Department, was also there making an investigation, and, his attention being called to this report of the Commissioners, he has made a statement which bears upon its face such truth as to demolish nearly the whole fabric of damages claimed by the Commissioners. He says that any report that $30,000,000, or any sum approaching that amount, has been stolen from those frontier counties of Texas, is a "stupendous humbug and studied effort to deceive the American people." He states that he spent several months in this very district, and saw nothing, either in wealth of agriculture or vastness of herds of cattle, to lead to the belief that there could be any considerable property stolen from the rancheros in those counties. The whole district is 275 miles long by from 40 to 60 miles wide, and the aggregate population of the five counties is 21,643, of which 6,000 is in the City of Brownsville. From Point Isabel to Brownsville the country "is a poor, miserable, sandy, and clayey one, producing prickly pear and chaparal in abundance, but too poor to raise grain of any kind." On the river bottoms a few acres are cultivated by squalid Mexicans, who live in miserable jackels, or mud-plastered hovels. In the whole distance there is not a well, spring, or rivulet at which man or beast could drink, nor did he see any cattle. From Brownsville, up the river, the soil is a thin clay; on the river bottoms, some corn is raised; but all along he saw sacks of corn and barrels of flour branded as coming from Illinois and Missouri. Eighty miles above Brownsville is the Town of Edinburg, a collection of some thirty huts, containing 200 inhabitants, all Mexican rancheros, either ignorant of English or refusing to speak it. Rio Grande City, or Ringgold Barracks, is 60 miles further up stream, has 250 population, composed of a few Yankees who have married Mexican women owning large land claims, and a few Jews and Mexicans. Opposite this town, but five miles back from the river, is the Mexican city of Camargo. The road through this country passes alternately through forests of stunted mesquit, thickets of prickly chaparal, and long stretches of plain cactus, which grows 12 feet high. For the entire distance from Brownsville to Roma, 165 miles, he met but one American family, and these were mulattoes from North Carolina. All others were the descendants of the old Mexicans. The people live in a condition of filth and poverty. Their houses are the mud-plastered jackels. Their agricultural implements, food, and dress are thus described:

Their plows are a forked tree, with one of the prongs cut short, and pointed with a piece of iron, the other prong serving as a beam or tongue; this is drawn by oxen who are yoked together by laying a straight stick on the heads of the animals directly behind the horns, and lashing it to them with rawhide thongs. In this way all the oxen in that country are compelled to do service, the common Yankee ox yoke being unknown. Their means of transportation are carts drawn by from six to twelve oxen, yoked as we have described; the wheels of these have ponderous hubs, huge spokes, and felloes four or five inches thick, usually wound firmly with green raw-hide, which appears to answer the purpose quite as well as iron tires.

The diet of these people is cheap and frugal; beef, they have plenty of; this is preserved by slaughtering the animal and cutting the fleshy parts into long, thin strips or strings; these are looped on poles and hung in the open air, where, in the hot weather, it soon dries. It is a rare thing for meat in this climate to become tainted before it is dried. As it is wanted for use, these strips are cut into pieces and boiled, sometimes with beans, but generally alone.

The climate being very warm, but little clothing is required. The home dress of the ranchero is simple. We saw men engaged about their huts at work, dressed in a costume as follows: Sandals to protect their feet; pants of some coarse material strapped about their waist; naked from the waist up, and the head protected by a huge sombrero with brim twelve to fourteen inches wide. The women were dressed in but little better taste, barefooted, a chemise of coarse cotton cloth buttoned about the throat, and a skirt of gay high-colored calico fastened about the waist, constitute their apparel. It was not unusual to see children of both sexes, from 1 to 10 years of age, running about nude.

If away from home or travelling on journeys, the men wear boots or shoes, with large spurs attached, shirts of fantastic and gaudy colors, and coats of coarse cloth, and the women wind about their heads and chests long shawls which conceal the shoulders, chest, head, and face, with the exception of the forehead and eyes.

These are the American citizens who have, according to the Commissioners, been robbed of twenty-seven and a half millions of dollars by the Mexicans.

Mr. Enoch continued his journey to Carizo, 200 miles by land from the mouth of the river, and he says: "We do not find a single spring, rivulet, creek, or water-course of any kind emptying into the Rio Grande; for the whole distance the country was dry, arid, and unproductive, and lacking that very necessary element to successful stock-raising, water."

The water used by the inhabitants was carted in barrels from the river into the interior. He then extinguishes the whole theory of the Commissioners' report by stating that, on the area between the Rio Grande and the Nueces Rivers, whence these cattle are said to have been stolen, there are no herds of cattle. On this point Mr. Enoch states:

This dry, unwatered country extends from the Rio Grande eastward until you strike the waters of the Nueces River, a distance of 75 miles to 120 miles, and the great stock regions of Texas are first found in passing east. These people raise a few sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and mules, but we failed to find here the immense herds that one usually associates with Texas stock ranches.

He estimates that if all the property in the five counties including the City of Brownsville and all the other cities and towns were taken, it would not equal in value the sum reported by the Commissioners as due to a small number of the claimants, and he thinks the report looks like a "studied effort to humbug and deceive the public." We should think so.

## THE SIMMONS BUTCHERY.

The New York *Herald* closes its narrative of the recent horrible murder of Duryea, the lottery dealer, by Simmons, another lottery dealer, with the following paragraph: "He was very reticent, and refused to say anything with regard to the murder. He was apparently very cool, and acted as if nothing had happened. He was an intelligent man, and knew that hanging was played out in New York." There is a world of truth and a very pungent sarcasm contained in these words. Simmons well knew that he could murder his victim and not be punished for it with death. He knew that others had done it before him. He knew that the Tombs was full of murderers in various stages of legal technicalities, which promise acquittal. So he finished his bloody, brutal work with as much *sang froid* and satisfaction as he would have finished his dinner. When the murder was committed, and the murdered man lay in the gutter, bleeding from fourteen stabs, he expressed himself as perfectly contented with the manner in which he had done the dreadful deed. In the Tombs, his only concern was that his cigars might not be of his favorite brand. The blood of his victim which was upon his head was of no account, but the wealthy, genteel, and inoffensive assassin expressed some doubts as to whether his apartments would be furnished sumptuously enough to suit him. The dead body of his victim, horribly gashed and mutilated, as it was carried past him in the jail, did not disconcert him at all. If he had just committed a virtuous action he could not have manifested more satisfaction, and it was a matter of extreme surprise to him what the bystanders had found to be excited over. The reason may be found in the fact that he is an observing man, and knows that hanging is played out in New York City.

It will be a matter of no surprise to any one that the plea of emotional insanity is already set up. This is the disease under which the thirty other murderers in the Tombs are laboring, from the refined Stokes down to the latest brutal beast who has lived all his life in the kennel. All of them are emotionally insane, and, consequently, their thirty victims, murdered with cause or without cause, in liquor or out of liquor, for money or for revenge, will probably sleep on until doomsday without being avenged,—the victims of an emotional insanity which was only of sufficient duration to insure their deaths, and accommodate the brutal instinct of the murderers. Simmons' emotional insanity was of a very peculiar kind. His victim was a man of slight build; he himself a powerfully built man, and of great muscular strength. At the very first attack he gained the advantage, threw Duryea down, and, holding him down, beat him until he was helpless and begged for mercy. But Simmons was emotionally insane and drew his bowie knife, which, or some other weapon, these emotionally insane cowards usually carry. Duryea begged for his life. "For mercy's sake," cried Duryea, trying to ward off the blow, "don't kill me!" "Kill you!" Simmons answered, "I'd kill you a dozen times if I could!" The knife descended over and over again. There were a few convulsions of the limbs, and then Duryea was dead. "By J—— he's dead," Simmons said coolly, and drew his knife away. He was no longer emotionally insane. An officer arrested Simmons, and said, "Give me the knife." "All right," Simmons replied coolly, "you can have it now. I don't want it any more." He had no further use for it, for he was no longer emotionally insane. The sudden cure was effected by the fact that he was an observing man, and knew hanging was played out in New York City. He had never been insane up to the time of this butchery, which lasted only two or three minutes. His insanity commenced when he found he had the advantage of his helpless victim, who was weaker than he, and it ended when that victim breathed his last. His recovery was instantaneous. It always is, and, upon recovering, he at once resumed his usual manner of life, as far as his confinement would allow him; was rather particular in the matter of cigars, as he had always been; desired that his style of living should not be interfered with during his temporary absence from society, and was rather annoyed that the bystanders, who had witnessed the butchery, should see anything remarkable in it. He was an observing man, and knew that hanging was played out in New York City. It would appear, indeed, that the public has very little business to interfere with the pastimes of these emotionally insane creatures, although it is to be presumed that they will pardon the very natural curiosity of the public to know who is to be the next victim.

Meanwhile, it would be a very interesting study of the diagnosis of emotional insanity to know whether the public, as a whole, is liable to have it, and whether paroxysmal rage can spread from individual cases to the whole body politic. If so, might not these emotionally insane murderers wake up some fine morning and find the whole public in such paroxysmal rage as to make certain the fact that hanging is not played out in New York City? One thing is morally certain: The presence of murder is due to the absence of punishment. The people have great forbearance, but they will not always submit with patience. It is as sure as the shining of the sun in the heavens that, unless some agency checks this torrent of murder, a terrible day of retribution is coming. When that time comes, we shall hear no more of emotional insanity. The gallows is not only a sure cure for it in the individual, but it also prevents others from having it.

## A SEQUEL TO THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Our readers are by this time tolerably familiar with the details of the Arizona diamond swindle, and will remember that one Philip Arnold was the alleged discoverer of the diamond fields, and set the ball in motion by appearing in San Francisco with numerous specimens of gems, which eventually led to the sale of his discovery for a large sum, amounting to over $600,000, to some San Francisco capitalists, who organized a stock company, shortly after which it was found that the whole affair was a swindle. Recently, William M. Lent, of California, who was reported to have purchased the discovery, with others, sued out an attachment for $350,000 against Arnold, upon the ground that this amount had been obtained from him by fraudulent representation. Arnold, who resides at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, has recently published a statement in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which is as marvellous as the diamond discovery was supposed to be. He commences his statement by a flat-footed denial that he ever sold a dollar's worth of property to Lent, or ever had any contract with him. He claims that he and Slack were prospecting in the Rocky Mountains for Harpending and Roberts, of San Francisco, who furnished the means, and were full partners in what was discovered. They discovered diamonds in November, 1870, and reported to Roberts, Harpending being in London. The matter was kept a secret until a second expedition could be made, which resulted in finding more diamonds, and a second report was made to Roberts and Harpending, the latter having meanwhile returned. They were anxious to buy out Roberts and Slack, but Roberts refused to sell. Slack, however, sold for $100,000 cash in June, 1871, which gave them a three-fourths or controlling interest in the discoveries. Slack and Roberts were then employed to make a third trip, which had such a satisfactory result that Harpending and Roberts wished to incorporate a company, which Arnold opposed. They then proposed to give him $250,000 for one-fourth of his one-fourth interest, to be paid, $100,000 cash and $150,000 when his reports were verified by some mining expert, which proposition Arnold accepted. Janin was the expert chosen, and, as our readers know, he went out, prospected the fields, and made a report which was favorable. Janin was paid $3,000 for his services, and the privilege of 1,000 shares, which he sold for $40,000 cash. After this report, in July, 1872, Arnold sold to Harpending 15,000 shares for $300,000, leaving him 3,000 shares, as divided up by them in the contemplated company. The next movement was an expedition made under the direction of Roberts and Lent, the mining experts being friends of the latter. On the strength of their report, Arnold claims that Lent sold out $1,100,000 in stock. To show that Lent is not reliable, Arnold relates the following:

Lent and his friends bought a worthless mine for a few dollars, in Nevada, 30 miles from Palisade, on the Central Pacific Railroad, called the Mineral Hill mines—built a ten-stamp mill, and worked down to a depth of forty feet, as far as the pay ore extended. The mine "capped over" at that depth, but the shaft was continued down 400 feet without any success. They then filled up the old shaft to where the mine "capped," and made a dump pile so as to hide the works, to deceive buyers with the idea that the mine had not been prospected lower than forty feet. He continued running his mill, working the surface ore, and declaring dividends, and paying them out of his pocket, and not out of the proceeds of the mine, and thus secured a sale of it to a London company for $1,000,000, he receiving $450,000 as his share of this little fraud.

Arnold furthermore denies not only having sold any property to Lent, but that he had any connection with the "salting" of the diamond fields. He is, however, careful not to make a direct declaration that there are diamond mines in Arizona, or to give any encouragement that diamonds can be found there. He is very reticent concerning his personal connection with the discovery, and, whenever he alludes to it, prefers to shift the responsibility of it upon others, rather than to speak authoritatively. Taking all the statements which have been made, those of Harpending, Roberts, Lent, Arnold, and the recent report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Diamond Company, and comparing them together, it is difficult to come to any other conclusions than the following:

1. That the whole scheme has been proven to be a fraud of the first magnitude.

2. That it was originated by a clique of mining sharpers, with the intention of swindling the public and enriching themselves.

3. That the fortunate expedition of Clarence King, the United States Geologist, exposed the swindle before the shares had been put on the market.

4. That the sharpers, frustrated in their effort to swindle the public, and finding themselves caught in their own trap, have turned upon each other, and that the one party has been shrewd enough to load the other party with losses, and come out several hundred thousand dollars ahead.

Meanwhile, it does not add to the probabilities of Mr. Arnold's statement that a confederate of his, Cooper by name, has just made a full confession in San Francisco, from which it appears that Arnold, Slack, and himself were the originators of the swindle, and Arnold himself went to London and purchased the diamonds, and that they "salted" the diamond fields together. The moral which the public will derive from the story of this colossal swindle will not reflect any credit upon California or the California mining business. If the swindlers are not apprehended and punished, a stain will rest upon California mining enterprises which it will take a long time to remove, and which will seriously affect the business of San Francisco, as far as its mining interests are concerned. The fact that the public was saved from falling into the meshes of the net set for them is due solely to the skill and honesty of Mr. Clarence King, and does not alter the character of the swindle or lessen the responsibility of the swindlers for the crime they attempted.

The Musical Festival which will occur at Cincinnati during the first week of May, 1873, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, is one of which the singing societies of Chicago should make a special note. The Committee of that Festival have sent out blanks to the various societies of the West, asking for the names of the properly-authorized officers, and the number of singing members which can be present, on return of which a sufficient number of copies of the music to be sung will be sent without charge. Thus far, no returns have been made from Chicago, which is a matter of regret. The Festival, under the leadership of so conscientious a conductor as Theodore Thomas, cannot fail to be one of the grandest musical affairs which has ever been given in this country, and to aid in the great work of elevating the standard of music which has always been the main ambition of Mr. Thomas. Among the works to be given on this occasion are Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," three motets and an "Ave Verum" of Mozart, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Schubert's Twenty-third Psalm, and choruses of Schumann, Wagner, and others. Music of this class needs long and careful rehearsal, and, if any of our Chicago singers intend going, they should notify the Committee at once, so that they can secure the music and commence study. The circular of invitation which has been issued states: "In places where the proper material is at hand for a society, but no organization exists, this should be attended to immediately; taking care to admit none who cannot read correctly at sight ordinary church music, and who will next agree to attend faithfully all the rehearsals of the society. The society should number at least fifteen, and the parts should be proportioned about as follows: Seven sopranos, six altos, five tenors, six bassos." The Festival will consist of six performances, beginning on Tuesday, the 6th, and ending on Friday, the 9th day of May; while Saturday, the 10th, will be devoted to a grand open air concert.

Rev. Dr. Burt, in a letter to the New York *Evangelist*, dated Nov. 9, gives a cheering account of the improvements and the progress of liberal ideas in Rome. The change that has come over the Pontifical States is first noticed on entering them by an entire abolition of the passport system. No supercilious official demands your passport, neither does he search for and confiscate pistols, or Bibles, if one happens to have them in his luggage. Once in the city, improvements in the streets and buildings are noticed everywhere, and, as compared with the dead past, thrift and enterprise meet one on every side. Either by the order of the Government, or from the fact that people find profitable employment, mendicancy, heretofore so annoying and so disgusting, has nearly disappeared from the streets.

But the most marked, and perhaps the most wonderful, evidence of genuine progress is found in the newspaper press of the "Eternal City." Dr. Burt says:

Rome now enjoys a free press. Under the old *regime* journalism here amounted to nothing. The press breathed the spirit of the Vatican, and gave but the briefest resume of general news. Within the last two years there has been a luxuriant growth of newspapers, representing every principal shade of opinion in politics and religion. There is an intensely clerical sheet called *La Voce della Verita*, and a radical sheet equally intense called *Il Capitale*. Between these are several organs more fully representative of the sentiments of the mass of the people—one of them printed in French. Most of your readers have heard of the weekly paper, *L'Esperance*, started last winter, chiefly with the view of recording and encouraging the progress of the Old Catholic movement. This still exists, and I hope will be sustained in future, although there seems to be little open progress of the Old Catholics to record in Italy.

Among the new journals are several printed in English. The enterprising *Swiss Times*, beginning to be well known in America, now publishes a three-fold daily edition,—one in Geneva, another in Rome, and another in Nice. Then we have our *Daily News*, edited by an enterprising young American and a Scotchman, besides the *Tiber*, edited by George Mackay. The last two sheets have not yet attained to gigantic proportions—nor probably to an immense circulation. Yet they are spicy little papers—very acceptable morning and evening visitors—and may in time advance to greater consideration. Last October a journal was published here in the interest of evangelical enterprise. This, I believe, is to be revived and continued the coming season.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are concerned about the entertainment of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which meets in the latter city some time next year. That is, St. Paul is fearful lest the accommodations in Minneapolis shall be insufficient for the pious duty of entertaining the missionaries. This imputation is resented in a lively manner by the Minneapolis *Times*, which discourses on the subject thus:

The St. Paul editors and a tremendous corps of correspondents in that city are making a great row about the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in that city next October. They advocate the building of sixteen or seventeen new railway lines between the two points to accommodate the ship loads of foreign and domestic piety that will be in attendance on that occasion, and who will want to keep their hands in, in the heathen converting business, by practising on a few of St. Paul's gamblers. The fact is, hourly trains between the two cities have become a necessity now, and, as a business enterprise, the Pacific Road should put down another track; but we guess there will be sufficient room in Minneapolis to accommodate pretty much all the visitors that will attend on that momentous and all-absorbing occasion. We may possibly loan St. Paul a Doctor of Divinity for a day or two, but by judiciously dividing him between the two railways that already connect the cities, together with a persistent and judicious use of the pauper-gauge, we shall probably be able to get him down and back without either maiming the railway or injuring the Doctor. At any rate the St. Paul papers need not bank their religious backs in endeavoring to help us do the hospitalities, until we call to them for assistance. We run Republican State Conventions, musical associations, and saw-mills, pretty successfully, and have the devout impression that we can do full justice to a missionary society. At any rate, we propose trying it on, and, when we want assistance, will apply to our loving and magnanimous neighbors at the head of navigation. Meantime it is to be hoped that the friends down there will not throw themselves out of joint on the transportation question until they discover that there are more missionaries to be in attendance than can be furnished with the raw material for practice in our own sinful and unrighteous community.

The *Pall Mall Budget* bitterly laments the fact that a collection of treasures from Cyprus, which is immense and surprising, recently unearthed by General de Cesnola, of the American diplomatic service, is destined to go to New York. The *Budget* says: "All previous discoveries in Cyprus have now been thrown into the shade by the American excavator. Where others had found one fragment, he has found tons of fragments. He has ransacked the ancient necropolis of Idalium; he has struck upon a temple full of statues at Golgoe, most likely a temple of Aphrodite,—Cypris, the goddess of the island,—he has struck upon and ransacked that. The result is an immense and surprising collection of statues and statuettes and heads and fragments of them, in the calcareous stone of which we have spoken, archaic vases, oxydized vessels of glass, idols, and votive images and toys and ornaments and lamps in painted terra cotta, spear and javelin heads, funeral bandeaux in thin gold, cups and bowls in clay and bronze." It very unkindly adds that the shipment of these things to New York means simply mystification for the New York gaper, and sea-sickness for the European archæologist. In this event, perhaps it would be better for the European archæologist to stay at home and hug his pedantry without the danger of turning his stomach. If the Trustees of American museums are more enterprising than those of trans-Atlantic institutions, so much the worse for the slow-going Dominie Sampsons. The collection was offered impartially to all the museums of the world, and New York promptly stepped in and secured it. In view of these facts, the bluster and bravado of the English press are very silly.

An instance of railroad tyranny has come to light in England that has some points of resemblance with the experience which Mr. Coleman, of Providence, R. I., recently described in the *Atlantic Monthly*. One Mr. Moore had purchased a return ticket from the Metropolitan Railway Company, calling for a passage from Notting-hill to the Mansion House and back. Instead of going through to Notting-hill on his return, he stopped off at an intermediate station, at Edgeware road. When he tendered his ticket for the remainder of the trip, he was informed that he had no right to make the stop, and extra fare was demanded from him. He was willing to pay if the officials would give him a receipt. They declined to do this, but gave Mr. Moore into custody. The magistrate dismissed the charge immediately, and Mr. Moore began suit against the Company for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. He was beaten in the first trial, but the Court admitted the motion for a new trial. The defence set up by the Company was, that their officials acted without any expressed or implied authority from them; but the Court decided that the Company was responsible for the acts of its employes, as it was known that emergencies were constant

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A correspondent of the New York *Evening st* writes to that paper a very interesting tch of a rare miniature of Mary, Queen of ots, which is owned in Richmond, Va. It is w the property of Mr. Joseph Mayo, formerly yor of that city, to whom it was given by a otch lady named Kerr. It was a family heir- m of many generations, and, although its his- y cannot be traced in detail, there is no ques- n but that it is unique and very rare. The rrespondent says: "The brows are arched, eyes of decided brown are wide apart as the -eyed Hera's, the nose broad but finely cut, lips handsomely carved but unskilfully col- ed, and the complexion clear and pale, with faintest tint of the rose near the cheek- ns. A coquettish hat of straw, worsted, other light brown material—it is rd to tell what—covers her head. ruff is unlike any other, broad, eply cut in points, and beautifully worked; it flat on her shoulders, displaying a part of r fair throat, and adding greatly to the effect the picture. The expression is mild even to nderness, and wistful with all." It adds to interest of this picture that there are no thentic pictures of Mary. The portrait in olyrood Palace and the Lochleven portrait are doubtful authenticity, while the likeness inted by order of Chalmers, who wrote her ography, is an ideal, made up of the best and st correct features of various other portraits.

The dramatic profession of Germany organ- d an association about a year and a half ago der the title of "Buehnenverein," which eady numbers 4,000 members, including all rsons who are attached in any way to the eatres. The original purpose of the associa- n was to protect members of the profession in engagements which they might make with nagers. At a recent meeting at Cassel, wever, the scope of the society was terially enlarged. The "Buehnenverein now arantees the qualification of its mem- s for the positions to which it assigns them, sing its judgment on past services. It also ovides forms of agreement, and undertakes to tch over the interests of the theatrical calling nerally. All schools attached to the theatres regulated by laws framed by its Executive mmittee, and it has a Court of Arbitration to ich all differences among the members of the ofession must be referred. It is really a gen- l dramatic agency, and, at the same time, an sociation for mutual benefit and protection. presume that the dramatic profession of rmany constitutes a more harmonious com- nity than that of America.

Mr. Colfax can console himself with the fact that y one Vice President has been re-elected as his own cessor. The exception was Daniel D. Tompkins, of w York, who served as Vice President during the terms of President Monroe, from 1817 to 1825.— *falo Courier*.

This is not correct. John Adams served as ce President 8 years; then became President. fferson served only 4 years as Vice President, t was promoted to the Presidency. George inton was elected twice to the office of Vice esident, as was Daniel D. Tompkins. John Calhoun was elected Vice President a second ne, resigning during the last year to take a t in the Senate. Martin Van Buren, at the se of his term as Vice President, was pro- oted to the Presidency. Tyler, Fillmore, and hnson succeeded to the Presidency. Elbridge erry and William R. King died in office during eir first term. The only persons elected Vice resident (beside those who died in office), ose official career ended with that term, ere Aaron Burr, R. M. Johnson, and George M. Dallas. Breckinridge, upon vacating the ice President's chair, took a seat in the Senate, nd Mr. Hamlin, after serving out his one term, as elected to the Senate.

A punster is usually accounted deserving of mprisonment at hard labor, but the Muscatine *Journal* furnishes one which might be let off ith a moderate fine. Some years ago, the Iowa egislature passed a law imposing a tax on ogs, in the general interest of mutton and ool. The law created such a furore among the og-owners that the same Legislature repealed An agitation has now begun for the re-en- tment of the dog tax. The *Journal* thinks at the Legislature will not be "cur-rageous" nough to attempt it again.

A subscription has been started by the stu- nts of the New York Academy of Design for e purpose of raising sufficient funds to estab- sh an American School of Painting. The prov- ce of such an institution is much broader an that of any Academy of Design; and the dvantage in furnishing our rising young artists ith instruction and facilities, which they can ly find now by going to Europe, should in- ce all those who take an interest in art to con- ibute toward establishing such an institution.

## A BIG THING.

### What a Fond du Lac Gentleman Will Do for Chicago.

### Whinfield's Plan for Turning Night Into Day.

### A Significant Job for Our Board of Public Works.

### How Mr. W.'s Designs Might Be Improved.

Fond du Lac, Wis., is a town of no very imposing proportions, but it is destined to unusual ness. It contains gentlemen of aspiring ambition,—towering ambition, one would suppose, from a perusal of the subjoined plan proposed by one of its citizens. Never since the old ylonic Convention at Babel determined upon erection of a step-ladder to the ethereal arch the human mind conceived of so lofty a ject as that which Mr. John W. Whinfield, of Fond du Lac, has studied up, and of which he no doubt as to the feasibility. The project is directed at Chicago, was conceived especially for Chicago's benefit. Mr. Whinfield has long regarded us as the "people in darkness sat," and is now determined we "shall see a glorious light," very shadow shall be brighter than street lamp, and whose lustre shall be the noonday. The watchful inhabitants of neighboring planets, shall, startled from the of their long isolation, point celestial telescopes to us-ward at the hour of midnight, and a light, brighter than the beams of the distant -day sun, the source of our local illumination.

That this is no mere dream, can be judged the plans and specifications which the tleman has forwarded to Chicago for acceptance. A brief description of them, as published in the Marquette *Evening Journal*, may interesting. The plan proposes the erection an enormous stone structure, three stories height, the two lower stories to be used as a mammoth railroad transfer depot; the third, some distance back from each front the main building, to be of iron serve for offices. This portion the building is to be 63 feet high. This is the foundation of the structure, and be stoutly put together. From the centre the upper story in the drawing, sweeps high the air a dome 300 feet in diameter, the portion of which represents a circular story, 25 feet in height, pierced for 24 large dows, with columns on each side of them. this commences the dome proper, ribbed, icketed and relieved with dormer windows, and, wning the whole, a tower, in three parts, respective diameters are 60, 50, and 40 with a central air passage, 10 feet in diameter, running through them, and rising 10 feet ve them. There are three galleries round the and a flight of spiral steps leading the top of the building, which will be 380 feet surmounted with a tubular iron flagstaff feet high. The iron in the construction of clere-story, dome, and tower would weigh tons; and, for the whole structure, 10,000

that the purpose of this vast structure remains explained. It is to support, at the awful ght named, a monster lantern containing 48 cium lights, 24 of which, being back-lights sed from the lime cylinders of the direct are to be reflected from a segment of a cle of reflectors which would diffuse their s over an area of twenty miles diameter, and ll the working picture of the future where ternal day precludes the night, and pleasure banish pain." At this sublime object, before ich the fainting constellations will hide their lid faces, the astronomical prodigies of the direct their transit glasses with im- The street-car conductor will not light his for they will then be useless; the gas panies will die a natural death, and all good true men will gladly attend their respective nerals; kerosene explosions will ruin no more urance companies, and undertakers will arge double rates for their attentions; para- will be in vogue by night as well as by day, the dry goods trade will be stimulated; mmers will vainly waddle across sidewalks in endeavor to find a shady spot to conceal ir degraded carcasses; slung-shots can melted down into water pipes, and brass uckles be banished to those benighted re- ns where gentle has no show; policemen can longer "hole" in doorways, nor burglars ply ir trade unseen; there will be no talk of nging incendiaries to lamp-posts; no possi- ity of a suit against the city for defective ewalk; no "going to one's club this evening;" no fun for the "boys;" no sneaking into mbling houses ahead of other reporters; no r of going West every night in murky, Cimmerian darkness, whenever the People's Company forgets its duty. The groping denizens of s beyond the lake will invent a reflector to cept the fugitive rays from our solitary et-lamp; the fishes will be unable to sleep weeks at a stretch, and the man at the crib no risk of losing his way as he traverses his cious dwelling out to sea.

But, before indulging in these joyous reflections, it would be well enough to examine the st of this stupendous achievement. The cost the light, including $10,000 per annum for will be $30,000, the inventor estimates, one-eighth of the present cost of lighting the y. The cost of the dome with machinery, etc., uld be $350,000, or the cost of gas for 18 onths.

The plans and specifications of this wonderful have been brought to this city by a gen- man to whom they were intrusted, and whose me is represented in the article from which have quoted the above description, as well in a letter from Mr. Whinfield, as W**** has yet heard of them through any of authorities, and it may be that W**** thought the scheme better adapted to some istant city than to Chicago.

It appears, however, that the originator of design has "heard whispers about the erection of the largest dome in the world," and he lieves that an injustice has been done him, as r. W**** took the plans with him six months go, and has not been heard from since. This wrong, very wrong indeed, on the part of ****. The plans ought to be submitted to the oper authorities for examination. They might evate the views of Mr. Carter, and extend the nge of Mr. Prindeville's observations. Mr. ompson might have something to look at thout stooping, and Mr. Bailey would have an portunity to palm it off on the *Times* as mething new, a month or two hence. Chesborough could say it beat his tunnel, and everybody would ree with him. W**** is doing a great injus- to the public, as well as to the originator. et him appear and exhibit the plans and specifications, and have the thing rushed through before the holidays.

Mr. Whinfield believes in centralization. He specifications for an anti-fire service, which ill render the scorching of a piece of paper impossibility, should its owner desire to preserve it unscathed. To use his own words, "If dopted it would certainly relieve the city of a ge portion of the enormous cost of the Fire partment, as the proposed calcium light ould save, in comparison with ordinary I see by your papers of yes- day that the cost of the Fire Department for current year will reach $400,000. Adopting worthy Mayor's very proper term, I head y specification, 'An Extinguisher at every an's door, and a length of hose in his all.' The intention is to deliver at two minutes' notice from 500 to 1,000 cubic feet of ter per minute (the quantity proportioned to distance), and where needed, to throw it 150 feet high. The specification will embrace a of sixteen square miles.

ly, this is gratifying. It might be used lots of purposes. Refreshing oneself the morning, for instance. Or when one gets hot water with one's wife, sound an alarm, quiet her at the rate of 1,000 gal- a minute. There would be no cape in the attic, for the stream can be taken the roof and she can't avoid you. Why, it ould be more efficacious than international arbitration or the divorce courts. Let woman have ballot if man has the key of the alarm box. would control the family far better than any er known method. Let Mr. Whinfield's scheme examined and reported upon. He should not rust this valuable plan to any W's, X's, or or any one else. Let him come to town in and a reception will be given him. The people want to see the man who can aid them thus.

These designs might be elaborated. Centralization is the great principle; centralization and diffusion. Here is an opportunity for a genius to display himself. There seems to be an opening or two left for the application of this principle.

Let some one invent a steam gun of the mitrailleuse pattern, with a range of ten miles, to deliver bread and hot rolls to every man when wanted. Also a huge central steam crane, with gearings for police purposes, with a key at headquarters, to grab a man in any part of the city, and hoist him in by machinery. Also a central concert hall in some convenient place, with speaking tubes attached to the houses of all subscribers in town, to save time and travelling. Similar appliances might be used for doing chores, washing the baby, clearing the snow from the streets, moving street-cars, "pulling" gambling houses, collecting fares, and dispensing with the washerwoman.

Let Mr. Whinfield's two plans be examined. They promise well.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. Blake F. Johnson, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Colonel M. R. Morgan, United States Army, is at the Tremont.

Hon. George W. Cobb, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, is at the Briggs.

The County Clerk issued twenty-five marriage licenses yesterday.

Colonel E. B. Church, United Army, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. P. W. Holmes, Schenectady, N. Y., is at the Grand Central.

Hon. Edward P. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Mich., is at the Tremont.

T. B. Germaine, Esq., of Milwaukee, who has just returned from Europe, is at the Briggs.

Charles H. Foster and George C. Bartlett, spiritual mediums, of New York, are at the Gardner.

General S. A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, Congressman-elect in place of General Farnsworth, is at the Briggs.

Sir A. T. Galt, of Montreal, Minister of Finance of the Province of Canada, is at the Gardner.

C. H. Gillespie, the Western agent of the Halford Sauce Company, was at the Sherman yesterday.

John and William Young, of Montreal, the principals in the recent pork corner in Chicago, are at Anderson's European Hotel.

D. Torrence, Esq., New York, Commodore Vanderbilt's son-in-law, and President of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, is at the Gardner.

The *Standard* says: "It is understood that Dr. Patton leaves the chief editorial chair of the *Advance*, which he has filled with ability since the establishment of that paper."

Colonel Ralph Plumb, of Streator, Ill., left this city yesterday afternoon for New York, whence he will sail for Europe the first of next month, in the interest of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: Robert Chapin, Canandaigua, N. Y.; J. R. Hatcher, Winona, Minn.; C. E. Baines, Cincinnati; C. E. Barnard, Iowa City, Iowa. James Springer, Yorkville, Ill.; J. D. Lehmer, Cincinnati.

The following were at the Grand Central yesterday: M. T. Powers, Grand Rapids; S. M. Dorr, Rutland, Vt.; Henry C. Hunter, Charles G. James and son, St. Louis; George T. Pendleton, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. D. Edsall, Baltimore; S. H. Nicholas, Chicago.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday: W. W. Pomery, Muskegon, Mich.; W. H. Hanniford, Vinton, Iowa; J. S. White, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Barnard Walton, Chester City, Pa.; J. B. Billings, Sioux City, Iowa; N. L. Johnson, Dana, Mass.; B. Rockwell, New York; Sam Debow, Montana; L. Myers, Boston, Mass.; Thos. Ensign, Omaha, Neb.; Joseph P. Culver, Pontiac, Ill.

The following were at the Gardner, yesterday: H. W. Higgens, Sacramento; H. W. Ramson, Princeton; Mrs. H. W. Warren, Cheyenne; John B. Colton, Galesburg; H. E. Scholle, Cincinnatti; L. M. Burnett, Omaha; J. R. Jones, P. R. Brown, Hannibal, Mo.; H. Koch, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas B. Keogh, North Carolina; John Bowers, Philadelphia; H. W. French, Boston.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: James Hart, Kansas City; A. D. Hutington, Cincinnati; H. C. Freeman, LaSalle; E. C. Fitch, New York; George C. Davis, Pittsburgh; A. Vane, Miss Vane, St. Louis; G. A. Ellis, Boston; George C. Kimball, East Saginaw; D. S. Jones, Marion, Ohio; J. T. Baldwin, Council Bluffs; Q. Q. Quigley, Kentucky; J. T. Cunnington and wife, Tipton, Iowa.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: W. H. Gardner, Buffalo; W. J. Gilbert, St. Louis; B. Jefferson, Madison, Wis.; F. D. Beldwin, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; L. A. White, Albany; H. H. Burr, Detroit; C. L. Holmes, San Francisco; George W. Shellmyer, Salt Lake City; P. D. Bufford, Rock Island; C. L. Morgan, New York; W. H. Wadden, Brooklyn; W. R. Clark, Boston.

State's Attorney Reed waited yesterday for the reappearance of the two gentlemen who were to bring the young Scotchman, Forbes, along with them to file an information against Messrs. Fuller & Rainforth. This he was unable to do, as they did not come to time. Anybody who fails to appear against these men runs a risk of being misunderstood.

Miss Emily Faithfull, the English lecturess, lost a travelling bag containing her lectures, a portrait set in gold of Queen Victoria, and several papers of great importance to her, but useless to anyone else. The bag fell from the box of Mrs. Fernando Jones' carriage on Monday, probably on Wabash avenue. Any one bringing it to No. 910 Prairie avenue will receive $20 reward.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening to consider the revised ordinances, submitted by the Corporation Counsel. Present: Aldermen Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stene, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, Bailey, O'Brien, Clark, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhart, Carney. There not being a quorum present, those in attendance adjourned.

At the annual conclave of the Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing Masonic year: Generallissimo, John H. Witbeck; Captain General, James G. Smeal; Senior Warden, Henry Titus; Treasurer, Malcomn McDonald; Secretary, George F. Sinclair; Standard Bearer, Truman W. Steele; Sword Bearer, Richard T. Flournoy, Warden, John H. Sanborn; Captain of the Guards, John Cortis.

Colonel C. E. Lippincott and Frank Lumbard sat close together in the office of the Tremont House, yesterday evening. The Colonel seemed to whisper words of comfort into Frank's ears regarding his claim against the Central Committee, and now and then assuming an emphatic manner, as if he were endeavoring to persuade Frank that direful consequences would result if he pressed his claim for singing. People were made aware of their presence by Frank laughing. It was a late hour when the conversation ended, and, when they separated, both smiled as if each had come to a mutual and satisfactory understanding.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who recently returned from Europe, presented to the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul a brass lectern, alms basin, and verger's staff, specially designed and manufactured for the church. The lectern is highly polished with twisted columns surmounted by an eagle. On the base are inscribed the following words: "For all live unto Him," "Living dead," and "One Communion of Saints." The alms basin is very elegant in design and execution and bears in relief the letters I. H. S. The verger's staff is five feet in length, surmounted by a circle enclosing a cross.

Dr. Weeks, the gentleman who was mentioned in The Tribune yesterday as endeavoring to procure a pardon for the notorious "Handy Andy," now serving out a term in Joliet, desires us to state that he is interested on the boy's behalf from the purest motives. He believes that if an opportunity were given him, the boy would do well in the future. If he had a good reputation among the Penitentiary officials, he would deserve such clemency; if not, the Doctor would not make such a move on his behalf. He does not know the young burglar personally, never having seen him since he was a child. All who know the Doctor will credit him with good intentions, even without any explanation of this kind, but they will question his wisdom in making the effort. The letter from Judge McAllister was procured by the boy's mother, not by the Doctor.

### How to Enjoy Soup.

Whenever you want to enjoy soup, put into a plate of it a table-spoonful of Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. You will not again taste soup unless you have the sauce, if you can possibly get it. The same thing holds good (try it once and be satisfied) of fish of all descriptions, and of meats. They are the best goods, and the cheapest for family use. To be had of every grocer.

## ODD FELLOWSHIP.

### Dedication of the New Hall of Union and Excelsior Lodges.

Impressive and Appropriate Ceremonies—Felicitous Addresses by Eminent Members of the Order.

The new Odd Fellows' Hall on the third floor of Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, was publicly dedicated to the uses of the order last evening, the ceremony being witnessed by a large audience of both sexes. It was an interesting occasion, being the first dedication of an Odd Fellows' Lodge since the fire.

The hall, seventy feet long and thirty wide, is handsomely fitted up. A carpet of tasteful pattern hides the floor. On each side are raised platforms with chairs for the members, and at the ends are higher platforms, where the officials sit in awful majesty. There are three high-backed chairs of black walnut and luminous crimson upholstery on the Noble Grand's dais, and the same number of chairs in black upholstery on the dais of the Vice Grand. A finely carved pedestal, surmounted with a marble slab, stands in front of the Noble Grand. A clock over the Vice Grand's head marks the passing minutes, and a huge stove on one side diffuses a genial and acceptable heat in winter. There is also a small but efficient organ for musical delectation. Pendant from the centre of the ceiling is an elaborate gasolier affording abundant light, and minor branches shoot out from the walls over the dais. There are several ante-rooms where novices desirous of penetrating the inner mysteries of the order are put through the preliminary "course of sprouts" preparatory to entering the *sanctum sanctorum*. There are hat rooms, and all the appurtenances of a well-regulated Lodge. The Lodge is a model, a gem of neatness and beauty, a thing of joy.

The furniture and fittings-up are the product of the furniture establishment of Potter, King & Co., Nos. 284, 286 and 288 Wabash avenue. Everything is elegant, creditable to the Lodge, to the city that produced it, and to the firm under whose direction it was manufactured. The cost of fitting up the apartments was $7,000.

Excelsior and Union Lodges are the proprietors of the Lodge, and will occupy it jointly, letting it on nights when they do not use it to other lodges, which will be a convenience to those that were burnt out of house and home, and have not yet found an abiding place.

The exercises last evening were begun by Noble Grand John L. Barnum striking the gavel on the pedestal. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, with Grand Master John G. Rogers, P. G. M. and P. G. R. at the head, marched to the dais, and were received in due form by the Noble Grand, the organ playing appropriate strains. In the absence of Grand Chaplain Perkins, Brother Gray made prayer, and then was sung the ode beginning—

Brethren of our friendly order,
Honor here asserts her sway.

The Noble Grand then asked Grand Master Rogers if it was his pleasure that the temple should be dedicated to the use of the order. Having signified his pleasure, the dedication proceeded.

The Grand Master congratulated Union and Excelsior Lodges upon the completion of their work, and trusted they would enjoy the blessing of the Grand Master of the Universe.

A psalm was then read, verse about, by the Grand Master and the attending officials.

The Grand Master announced that, by the authority of the Grand Lodge, he declared the Lodge dedicated to the business and purposes of Odd Fellowship.

Grand Marshal J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. and P. G. R., then made proclamation.

The heralds of the North, South, East, and West then declared the Lodge dedicated to the cardinal virtues of the Order.

The Grand Marshal informed the Grand Master that the dedication of the Lodge had been proclaimed to all quarter of the earth.

The Divine blessing was invoked upon the new Lodge and upon the members.

The Grand Master then handed over the Lodge, with an admonition to Union and Excelsior Lodges.

Prayer followed, and music by the organ, and two of the brethren.

D. L. Shorey, P. G. R., delivered the address. He referred to the common destruction of Oct. 9, which they shared, and to the fact that they now shared the common joy and restoration. Excelsior Lodge had its home in the building at the time of the fire, with an unexpired lease. They had secured a lease for ten years more, through the kindness of the proprietors of the building. Union Lodge had joined with Excelsior Lodge in the new enterprise, and both had thereby discovered the verity of the saying that "in union there is strength." The Order, started fifty years ago in Baltimore, was spreading with silent but wonderful rapidity. Odd Fellowship must supply some want, or it would not have flourished so luxuriantly. The Order had spread all over the continent, and its virtues were carrying it beyond the sea to England and other parts of Europe. The business of the Order to visit the sick, to relieve the destitute, to bury the dead, and educate the orphan, were among the noblest duties of man. The objects of the Order were eloquently portrayed, and the speaker was heartily applauded when he was done.

Music.

Professor Willard, P. G. S., being a citizen of Illinois for forty years, recollected when Chicago was not of much account, and had no Odd Fellows' Lodges in it. He then gave a history of Union Lodge, which was established in 1844, and of Excelsior Lodge, which was started in 1847. Excelsior furnished two Grand Masters of the State, and sent the same gentlemen to the Supreme Lodge of the United States. Union furnished two Grand Patriarchs to the Grand Encampment of the State. Brother James F. Jillson, the first member initiated by Excelsior Lodge thirty-five years ago, was among them. He congratulated them upon the energy shown in reviving and refurnishing their new Lodge.

J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M. and P. G. R., said they left their Lodge a year ago because they had too much fire in the Methodist Church below [laughter], but then Methodist brethren kindly invited them back, and then they were at home again. It made him feel good. The gentleman went on and made a pleasant speech, studded with anecdotes.

After a few remarks from the Grand Master, the meeting broke up after singing:

Brethren, we thank you all,
For this your friendly call,
Our hearts to cheer.


### From the New York "Independent."

"American enterprise has already won golden opinions, and among the foremost in the ranks we find Wm. Knabe & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated 'Knabe Piano Forte,' which is now receiving the highest encomiums of the press and musical fraternity. Its purity of tone and the absence of those harsh inharmonious sounds recognized in many pianos, and which drown all sweetness, make it the acknowledged favorite of all who once test its powers or listen to its exquisite tone."

The above testimonial, one among many now before the public, readily speaks for itself, and those who contemplate purchasing a piano would do well to call at the piano rooms of Julius Bauer & Co., Nos. 390, 392, 394, and 396 Wabash avenue, general agents for the Knabe piano, where they will find constantly on hand a large stock of these instruments for sale.

### Dr. Livingstone,

when asked by Stanley, "Are the nations more civilized on the seaboard than in the interior," replied that in matters appertaining to housekeeping they were, as the mothers had adopted the use of the parlor swing; consequently they were relieved of much care of children, thereby enabling them to devote more time to household duties and make home cheerful and pleasant to their husbands. These swings are manufactured and sold by J. F. Quigg, of No. 253 West Madison street, who has just received a large order from the doctor. Why send so many away, when they are so much needed at home?

### The Picturesque World.

The citizens of the South Side will not forget that delightful season of instructive entertainment is offered this evening by "Hall's Grand Illuminated Mirror of the World," at the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the Sabbath School. Those who attend will find themselves well paid for going.


### Saving A Life.

Wellington and Soult were often opposed to each other in the Peninsular War, and especially in the crowning campaign of 1814, in which Wellington beat his accomplished antagonist, but always preserved a great respect for his military capacity. Thirty or more years later, Wellington visited France, was of course received by Marshal Soult with distinguished consideration, and conducted through his gallery. The aids of both Generals followed at the usual respectful distance, but not out of ear-shot of the conversation of their principals. Wellington paused before one painting, in which Murillo had wrought some of the finest wonders of his art in representing the celestial society of the redeemed. He openly expressed his admiration. "Ah!" said Soult, "it is not the mere beauty of the painting that attracts me; it was the occasion of saving a good man's life." "Yes," said the French to the English officer; "he threatened the abbot of the monastery that his brains should be blown out if he did not at once deliver up the picture; and the good man saved his life by surrendering to the Marshal the artistic treasure you now see."—*Murillo and the Spanish School.*

## NOTES AND OPINION.

The figures of the Arkansas election, as declared by the Clayton-Hadley gang in charge of the returns, are:

| *President.* | | *Governor.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grant | 41,073 | Baxter | 41,681 |
| Greeley | 37,927 | Brooks | 38,415 |

The Opposition insist that they have been cheated out of a majority of at least 4,500, but there is no friendly United States Judge at hand, and resistance would be useless. The return made to Congress by the Greeley Electors will probably be thrown out with contempt.

—In Florida, Governor Reed and his associates, all perfectly loyal to Grant, appeared at one time to lack courage. The Federal power intervened and fixed up the returns. Senator Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* happily states the result, thus:

In Florida, the State Board of Canvassers have completed their count, and *have been constrained* to acknowledge the fact of a Republican majority that elects the whole State ticket, and carries the Legislature also. This will secure a Republican Senator. All necessity of Federal interference is at an end, and we trust that cause of complaint with Federal officers, if it ever had an existence, is also at an end.

—Senator Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* publishes "A Defence of the Conduct of the Federal Officers in New Orleans," from which we extract this conclusion:

Ten or twenty years from now, when commercial and agricultural prosperity shall have been restored to Louisiana, and smiles instead of frowns and heart-aches shall appear on the faces of her people, then the work done in that State by the Republican party will be estimated at its proper value, and General Grant's approval of that work, and countenance to the men who did it, will not be forgotten.

—All trustworthy accounts agree on this point, that the white people of New Orleans and Louisiana generally are panic-stricken at the turn events have taken, and seem likely to take in the immediate future. They believe that this Federal interference in their affairs means worse misgovernment than ever, a more grinding taxation, the paralysis of trade, the commercial and financial ruin of New Orleans, if not of the Commonwealth.—*Springfield Republican.*

—That intellectual organ, the *Press*, seems to imagine that calling Warmoth a "scoundrel" decides his entire legal rights.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The people of Louisiana are to be congratulated that his [Warmoth's] power for injury is very likely to be at an end, and that, whatever other ills they may be compelled to suffer, they are hardly likely to have any greater than he has been.—*Des Moines Register.*

—It appears by Judge Durell's interpretation of the law, or rather of his own power, that, if such an event should again occur in the State of Ohio as did when the Democrats got the control of the General Assembly by a *coup d'etat*, by taking possession of the legislative halls by surprise, early in the morning, and seating two Democrats in the place of two Whigs who held the certificates, and held on there in continuous session night and day to prevent the Whig majority getting possession, then, if a negro could be found to make affidavit upon his cross that he had been prevented voting, a United States Judge, by assuming that the negro could be prevented for no other reason than color, could get entire jurisdiction, could call out the United States troops, take possession of the State Government, revise the election returns, install the proper officers and Legislature, and set everything running smoothly!—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Congressman Cox, who wanted the House to inquire on what grounds the President presumed to interfere in the affairs of Louisiana, was promptly rebuked for his audacity. The idea that the President had interfered at all would not be tolerated for a moment. Things have come to such a pass these latter days that State Governments have no rights whatever that a Federal Executive is bound to respect.—*St. Louis Times.*

—Great wrongs cannot be committed with impunity. What was intended to affect only the South is already felt in its consequences in all the States, as a diseased limb impairs the efficiency of the whole body, and may destroy its life.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.*

—It is reported from Washington that some of the most "thorough"—in the Strafford sense—of the Republican party-leaders wish that General Grant had not been quite so hasty and peremptory in the New Orleans business. It is even said that Senators Morton and Carpenter do not hesitate in private conversation to criticise the Executive action as precipitate and ill-advised. This speaks well for the judgment of the aforesaid leaders, but we fear it does not promise much practical benefit to the outraged and despairing Commonwealth. So long as even simple propositions for an inquiry into the facts are promptly and loyally voted down in Congress, what Honorable gentlemen say in their private communings with each other and the special correspondents is of little consequence.—*Springfield Republican.*

—We print in another column a warm eulogy of Judge Durell, of New Orleans; but, while we have no reason for doubting its perfect correctness as to his personal character, we do not wish its publication to be taken as an approval on our part of his recent judicial course. The whole of it, though technically justifiable, perhaps, under the recent extraordinary legislation of Congress, seems to us an alarming stretch of power. It put the States in the control of the Federal Government in a way that virtually annuls their existence as States. What is the use of a local election, if a Judge of a Federal Court, on a mere show of irregularity, or in the event of a dispute between factions, may take the matter in his own hands, and instal whichever of these factions he pleases? In such a condition of things, what difference would there be between a State and a Territory, or between a State and an object dependency, like an Eastern satrapy, upon the Imperial centre?—*New York Evening Post.*

—Reform is badly needed in the election of United State Senators. Of all the men who hold seats in that body, the election of not more than one-third was unattended by bribery and bargaining. Of these men, again, how many have a reputation for other than political intriguery? How many are statesmen in the higher meaning of the term, or fill the ideal the Fathers must have had in their mind's eye when they created the chamber as a balance to the popular representative branch of the legislative body? The recent election of Patterson in South Carolina, while not an extraordinary event, seems to have been a suggestive one.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Mr. Greeley's ghost may haunt the *Tribune* office, but his spirit has permanently departed from it.—*Baltimore American.*

—There is no earthly reason why Mr. Orton should not own a newspaper if he wants one and is able to pay for it, and no one can object to any newspaper owned by Mr. Orton opposing Postal Telegraphy, but the feelings of a great many will be shocked at the New York *Tribune* being made the subject of such an experiment.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—If the Vice President of the United States is allowed to throw up his trust, for any considerations of private business, what seat of sanctity remains unbroken in this land? On the 4th of March next, Mr. Colfax goes out of office, and will carry with him, into whatever business he may select, the good wishes of a large part of the American people. But not before that date.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—Dr. Renner has sold a part of the Omaha *Staats-Zeitung* to General Funke and Mr. Sommerlad. It will be, henceforth, an Administration paper. It has the largest circulation and is the oldest German paper in Nebraska.

—We deny, by authority, the statement of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that General F. P. Blair, Jr., caused or approved of the casting of a portion of the Electoral vote of Missouri for Mr. Hendricks.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The political pot is always simmering, down in Connecticut, when it isn't boiling. Already the State papers are beginning to discuss the Gubernatorial question. Governor Jewell is reported as fixed in his very sensible resolution to retire at the end of his present term, and a successor must be provided from some quarter. From present indications, the New Haven Republicans will press the claims of Henry B. Harrison, and certainly the State might go further and fare worse. Meriden, it is said, will present—for the hundredth time—the name of Charles D. Parker; while the Grand Army of the Republic will run Colonel Dexter R. Wright. The Democrats are yet to be heard from.

### The Transit of Venus.

The following letter has been written by Professor Simon Newcomb, Secretary of the United States Commission on the Transit of Venus, in answer to inquiries:

"I can best answer your inquiries by some general statements respecting the probable plan of organization and operations of the expeditions for observing the transit of Venus of December, 1874. It is expected that the principal reliance will be upon photography. Arrangements are being made for equipping eight photographic stations, of which four will be in the Northern and four in the Southern Hemisphere. The northern stations will be in China, Japan, and the adjacent islands if any of them offer a favorable station. The southern stations will be in New Zealand, Chatham, Tasmania, and, perhaps, Kerguelen Island. Each station will be provided with an astronomer as chief of party, an assistant astronomer, and two or three photographic assistants.

"The Commission has not yet taken any action looking to the selection of assistants, and I can therefore give you no information on this point of a definite nature, but I am of the opinion that a policy will be adopted looking to the employment of volunteers from the younger graduates of the various polytechnic and scientific schools of the country, if sufficient number properly qualified present themselves. The qualifications principally required in the astronomical assistants will be familiarity with the construction, use and management of the transit instrument, and expertness in making and reducing observations with it. The photographic assistants must be well practiced in the details of photographic manipulation, but I consider it very doubtful whether the more delicate parts of this work can be entrusted to any but professional photographers.

"All the parties will have to meet here in the spring of 1874 for general rehearsal and practice. We expect to have an artificial Venus moving over an artificial solar disk at the distance of two miles, the transits of which all will observe together with the same instruments they are to use on the actual transit. As far as possible, all the instruments will be mounted, used, and dismounted in the same way as in the actual transit. The parties will sail for their destinations in the summer, so as to have ample time for all preliminary preparations, especially the determination of longitude and latitude.

"It will be necessary to engage the chiefs of parties before making any arrangements for the engagement of assistants, and this will probably be deferred until Congress has definitely provided for organizing the expeditions. But the tender of services will be in order at any time, and all such offers will, if the qualifications of the persons are satisfactorily ascertained, be duly considered at the proper time. I may also state, for the information of yourselves or others who may contemplate volunteering, that it is hoped to make provision for sending all the parties out, and returning them to their homes by the selected routes, free of expense, and for furnishing subsistence during the whole period of their employment; but that more than this cannot be definitely promised, except, perhaps, in special cases."

### Constable of the Tower.

Sir William Gomm, 88 years of age, has been made Constable of the Tower, in London. The post is generally the reward of past services in the army, and is held by retired officers. These are always old men, and the succession falls in rapidly. In fact, in a little over a year, Sir William Gomm is the third who has held the office. Like the Lord Mayor's show, the inauguration of a Constable of the Tower is a civic pageant. Wellington, Combermere, Burgoye, Pollik, have all held it, and have all passed through the same time-honored ordeal, aching, perhaps, in all their gouty limbs, and heartily wishing the dreary spectacle at an end. On the present occasion, the Tower Green was gay with marching batteries, waving flags, and glittering bayonets. The yeoman warders of the Tower—profanely called Beefeaters—were out in all their glory of Tudor costume, bonnets, ruffs, slashed trunk-hose, laced doublets, and rosetted shoes. Lady Gomm rode in her carriage with Sir William, and alighted; the "Queen's Keys" were duly delivered by another procession, headed by the Lord Chamberlain, and accepted, and the Tower crown jewels, its ancient armor, and all its musty records passed into the keeping of the new Constable.

—Judge Wait, of Mankato, Minn., has decided that homesteads are exempt from execution for debts contracted previous to issue of patents.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Financial News.

New York, Dec. 19.—The great sensation of Wall street to-day was the settlement of the Erie suits against Jay Gould, who delivered to the Company securities of various kinds of the par value of $9,000,000, worth at the market price over $7,000,000. One condition of the settlement is said to be that he is to have the first market bid for two hundred thousand shares of Erie stock, here and at London, which he is believed to control.

Money was stringent, loaning as high as ⅛ per day, closing at ⅛ and interest, though after bank hours some loans done at 7 gold to 1-32.

Sterling was firmer at 109⅛ for long and 110⅜ for short sight.

Gold was firmer, advancing from 111¼ to 111⅜, closing at 111⅜@111¼. Loans 1-64 to flat for use, and 1@7 per cent and 1-32 for carrying. Clearings, $70,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $102,000. The Treasury sold a million at 111 56-100.

Governments were rather lower and dull.

State bonds firm, and in moderate request.

In stocks, Erie and Pacific Mail were the centre of interest, and very active. The former advanced from 53 to 57¼, closing at 57⅛. The advance was based on the settlement of the Company's suit with Gould. The fluctuations were wide and frequent. Pacific Mail opened at 81⅛, advanced to 83⅛, but finally declined to 76¾. In other stocks there was an early advance of ¼@1 per cent, which was partially lost late in the day. The market closed quiet.

The failures of Dimmock, Myers & Co., and Robert Baile were announced in the gold room.

The Stock Exchange expelled R. R. Butler, who attempted a violent adjustment of partnership accounts with W. B. Clark.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 117⅛ | Coupons, '67 | 116¼ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 112⅛ | Coupons, '68 | 116 |
| Coupons, '64 | 112⅛ | New 5s | 112¼ |
| Coupons, '65 | 112⅛ | 10-40s | 110⅞ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 115 | Currency 6s | 109⅝ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 95 | Virginias, old | 47 |
| Tennessees, old | 80½ | North Carolinas, old | 34 |
| Tennessees, new | 80½ | North Carolinas, new | 20 |
| Virginias, new | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 101½ | St. Paul pfd | 77 |
| W. U. Tel | 80⅝ | Wabash | 72¼ |
| Quicksilver | 46 | Wabash pfd | 85 |
| Adams Express | 92½ | Fort Wayne | 93⅛ |
| Wells Fargo | 88½ | Terre Haute | 14 |
| American Express | 65⅛ | Terre Haute pfd | 40 |
| United States Ex | 80¼ | Chicago & Alton | 111 |
| Pacific Mail | 76¼ | C. & A. pfd | 112 |
| New York Central | 97⅜ | O. & M. | 47⅞ |
| Erie | 57¼ | C., C. & C. | 91 |
| Erie pfd | 78 | C., B. & Q. | 137 |
| Harlem | 117 | Lake Shore | 94¼ |
| Harlem pfd | 127 | Indiana Central | 35¼ |
| Michigan Central | 114 | Illinois Central | 123 |
| Pittsburgh | 88 | Union Pacific stocks | 102¼ |
| Northwestern | 82 | U. P. bonds | 89¼ |
| Northwestern pfd | 85 | Central Pacific bonds | 102 |
| Rock Island | 110¼ | Del., Lack. & W. | 92½ |
| N. J. Central | 100 | B., H. & Erie | 8¾ |
| St. Paul | 54 | | |

### Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d; spring, 11s@11s 6d; white, 12s@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 38s 6d.

Liverpool, Dec. 19—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 38s 3d.

London, Dec. 19—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞@91⅞; account, 91⅞@91⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92½; 5-20s of '67, 92; 10-40s 88½; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 43⅞.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £601,000.

Sugar spot, 33s 6d@34s; afloat, 28s 6d@29s; linseed oil, 33s 10d@35s.

Frankfort, Dec. 19.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

Paris, Dec. 19—Rentes, 53f 40c.

Liverpool, Dec. 19—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10⅛@10¼d; middling Orleans, 10⅜@10½d. Sales; 15,000 bales speculation, and export 3,000 bales. Middling Orleans, December, 10⅜@10½d.

Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat, 11s 9d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 3d. Lard, 38s 3d.

Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s; short rib middles, 39s.

Crude petroleum, 15d; refined, 20½d.

Antwerp, Dec. 19.—Refined petroleum, 51f.

### New York Live Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 19.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 2,350, after 200 yesterday. This makes 8,400 since Saturday, against 7,500 the same time last week. Trade dull and stock not all sold; a few still holding from Monday. Prices lower, extra fat cattle scarcely selling at ... some of it at cwt net went at 14c, 60 lb per cwt, while a few very prime 9@10 cwt Kentucky reached 14⅛@15c; fair Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, 11@11½c; with Texans at 7⅛@7⅞c.

Weather soft, and the dead meat markets crowded. Sales: 8 cars Texans, 1,085 lbs, at 7¼c, 55 lb per cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 1,150 lbs, at 11c; car 4¾ cwt, dry cows, at $36.00 each.

Sheep—1,300 to-day, and 13,960 for the week thus far, or the same as the corresponding period last week. Market slow; extra stock ranging at 7½@8c. A car 144 lb Canada sheep, 8c; a car 93 lb Ohio, 7c; a car 79 lb thin, 5¼c; and a lot of 86 lb Michigan, 5¾c; car 98 lb Ohio, 6¾c.

Hogs—To-day 84 cars, after 76 cars yesterday. This completes 37,900 since Saturday, against 36,000 the same time last week. Trade heavy; prices lower, or 4¾@4⅞c for live; 5c for heavy dressed; 5¼c for 200 lbs; 6c for 160 lbs; and 6¾c for pigs; Western dressed, 5@5¾c.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 153 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,780, or 340 cars, against 432 cars the same time last week. Market dull at yesterday's prices. Sales 102 Ohio steers, av 1,250 to 1,530 lbs, at $6.25@7.50; 19 Ohio cows at $43.00 per head; 57 Michigan steers, av 1,030 to 1,295 lbs, at $4.12½@5.50; 29 Michigan cows, av 1,338 to 1,410 lbs, at $5.75@5.87½; 103 Illinois steers, av 1,114 to 1,263 lbs, at $5.25@6.00; 100 Texas steers, av 1,132 to 1,300 lbs, at $4.50@5.00; 21 Cherokees, av 1,007 lbs, at $3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,300, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,300, against 8,600 the same time last week. Market active at yesterday's prices. All offerings disposed of. Sales: 1,464 Michigan sheep, av 85@94 lbs, at $5.12½@5.50; 71 Canada sheep, av 102@144 lbs, at $5.87½@6.12½; 132 Canada sheep and lambs, av 136 lbs, at $6.95.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,200, making the total supply for the week thus far, 33,500, against 37,300 the same time last week. Market dull and dragging at $3.75@3.90, light Yonkers commanding the highest prices.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 19.—Business continues quiet, and the trade movement, to-day, was very light. The commission houses are fairly active for the season, but the jobbing demand is exclusively restricted to filling orders from the interior. Cotton goods are firm, but unchanged in price, and nearly all descriptions are well sold up. Heavy standard sheetings and medium Canton flannels are still scarce. Prints are in fair request for small assortments. Woollens are quiet. Foreign goods are inactive, but a better demand exists for fine and medium grades of Italian cloths.

### Baltimore Cattle Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.—Cattle—Very dull, and ⅛c lower for medium and best grades. Very best on sale to-day, 6@7⅛c; that generally rated first quality, 4½@6c; medium, or good fair quality, 3⅛@4c. Sales, 1,615; receipts, 2,058.

Hogs—Owing to the light receipts the market advanced ⅛c; demand moderate; 5¾@5⅞c; receipts, 5,521.

Sheep—Demand light for common at 4@6½c; receipts, 2,009.

### Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 19.—Crude petroleum firm; $2.85 freeley bid; nothing less than $3.00 entertained; little doing, owing to the reported combination of producers and refiners of New York. Refined nominal; Philadelphia, 27c; New York, 27½c; Pittsburg, 20½c.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 19.—Cotton—Higher; middling uplands, 20⅛c. Sales of futures, 13,100 bales; December, 19⅞@19 5-16c; January, 19⅞@19⅛c; February, 19⅞@19⅞c; March, 19⅞@19 15-16c; April, 20⅛@20¼c; May, 20 5-16@20⅜c.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.25; common to good, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; extra Ohio, $7.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour in moderate request, and steady at $4.80@5.60. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 47,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.40@1.45; red Western, $1.72@1.80; amber do, $1.85; white, $1.86; 2,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55. No. 2 Northwestern, $1.50. Rye scarce and firm. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn in steady demand, chiefly for home use; receipts, 20,000 bu; old sail Western mixed, 66@67c; new mixed Western, 64@65c; yellow Western, 67@67½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; receipts, 24,000 bu; old Western mixed, 53c; new, 46@49c; black Western, 44@47c; new white Western, 49@51c.

Eggs—Dull.

Hay—Quiet.

Hops—Firm.

Groceries—Coffee, Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9⅜c; Cuba, 9@9⅜c; molasses quiet; New Orleans, 58@68c. Rice quiet, 8@8½c.

Petroleum—Irregular; crude, 11½c; refined, 27c.

Turpentine—Firm; 60c.

Provisions—Pork dull and unchanged; new mess, 14c; old, 10½c. Beef quiet; mess, 10@12c; extra, 12@13½c. Hams steady; 31@33c; tierce nominal. Cut meats quiet; shoulders for January, 4⅞@5c; middles, weak; long clear bacon, 6⅞@7c; short clear, 7⅛@7¼c; long clear, 6⅞c. Lard lower; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅛@7¾c; kettle, 8½@8 3-16c.

Butter and Cheese—Unchanged.

Whiskey—Firm; $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat steady and in good demand; choice white and amber, $2.10@2.15; fair to prime, $1.85@2.05; good to prime red, $1.95@2.05; common to fair, $1.70@1.90; Western red, $1.70@1.85. Corn steady; mixed Western, 62c. Oats in good demand and steady; Western, 46@49c; white, 50@53c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Heavy; mess pork, $13.00@13.50; bulk shoulders, 4½@4¾c; rib sides, 5⅞@6c; clear rib sides, 6⅛@6⅜c. Bacon shoulders, 5¾c; rib sides, 8½@8⅝c. Hams, new, 14½@15c. Lard held 8c, bid 7⅞c.

Butter—Western, unchanged.

Whiskey—Steady at $1.00.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Dec. 19.—Grain—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull, at 60c. Barley lower; Bay Quinte delivered to cars $1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm, at $1.40@1.45; Tennessee, $1.45@1.50; white, $1.55@1.60. Corn in good demand at full prices; 30@37c. Oats, 26@28c.

Provisions—Green meats, 3½c. Shoulders and sides, 5⅛@6c. Hams, 8c. Lard in fair demand and firm, at 7⅛@8c. Sugar cured hams strong, at 15c.

Hogs—Fair demand and firm, at $3.50. Receipts, 3,280 head.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat—Spring wanted at $1.15@1.16; held higher; no sales of winter; no buyers. Corn dull but unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 31½c, on track. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2, 25½c. Warehouse barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring 62c. Rye firm; No. 2, 68@70c.

Whiskey—Higher at 93c.

Provisions—Pork dull at $12.00 seller March; dry salt quiet and weak, lower for future; packed shoulders, 3⅜c, seller January; loose clear rib sides, 5⅜c; do clear, 5c. Bacon, nothing done. Green hams, 7⅜c, seller January. Lard weak; no sales.

Hogs—Lower; extreme range, $3.20@3.80, mostly $3.40@3.60. Cattle unchanged; 3@5½c for fair to extra.

Receipts—1,000 brls flour, 11,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, and 10,270 hogs.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm. Wheat—Red, $1.80@1.85; amber, $1.88@1.92; white, $1.95@2.00. Rye—State, 91c. Corn firmer; old yellow, 66c; new, 59@61c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

Petroleum—Small crude, 16½@17c; refined, 26@27c.

Whiskey—Firmer; 97c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 19.—Market dull, and nominally unchanged. No transactions reported.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand, and firm at $7.25@7.50. Wheat scarce, and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.60@1.62. Other grains unchanged.

Groceries—Steady, and in fair demand.

Oils—Firm, and unchanged.

Eggs—Demand fair, and market firm at 33c.

Butter—Only in limited jobbing demand.

Cheese—Steady.

Provisions—Dull and heavy. Pork dull and nominal. Lard—Prime kettle rendered, 7⅛@7⅜c; sales, 1,200 tcs steam at 7⅛c; buyers at the close at 7c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib sides, 5⅛c; clear, 5⅜c—all 20 days' salt; considerable sales spot and future. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4⅞@5c; clear rib sides, 8c; clear, 8⅛@8⅜c, jobbing sales. Green meats quiet; shoulders, $3.25@3.30; sides, $4.80. Sales of clear rib, delivered, at $5.10; hams, 6⅛@8⅜c.

Hogs—Quiet and weak, $3.60@3.75; mostly $3.65@3.70.

Whiskey—In fair demand at lower rates, 89c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.81; No. 1, $1.69@1.69½. Corn dull and declined, at 41@41½c. Oats dull at 34c.

Dressed Hogs—Heavy at $4.50@4.60.

Receipts—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Dec. 19.—Cotton—Dull, and prices drooping, at 17½c.

Grain—Flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet; bulk shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib sides, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c. Lard—Kettle dried, 8@8⅛c.

Hogs—$3.75@4.00; extra heavy lots, $4.10. The heavy rain checks all out-door business.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Dec. 19.—Bagging—Unchanged.

Cotton—Steady; 18c for low middling.

Flour—Firmer; extra family, $6.25; No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $8.50.

Grain—Unchanged.

Hogs—Sold at $3.80@3.95, with the bulk of heavy at $3.90@3.95; receipts, 7,525, and 25 cars to arrive.

Provisions—Quiet and easy. Mess pork nominal at $12.50. Bulk shoulders, 3⅞c; clear rib, 5⅜c; clear, 6⅛c, loose, in round lots; ⅛c higher packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 8c; clear, 8⅛c, packed. Lard, 7⅛@8⅛c. Green shoulders, 3⅛c; clear ribs, 5⅛c; hams, 7⅛c.

Whiskey—Easier at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Grain very dull. Wheat nominal; No. 1 red winter $1.67@1.68; No. 2 do, $1.57@1.58. Corn dull; old, 46@47c; new, 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 stale, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

Petroleum—Refined in good local demand; standard white, 22½@23c; prime do, 23½@24c, in car lots.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber, Michigan, $1.66½; seller December, $1.60; seller January, $1.60½@1.61; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.75; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.56; seller December, $1.55; seller January, $1.57. Corn dull; new high mixed, 36⅛c; new low do, 35½@37c. Oats dull, and prices a shade lower; No. 2, 33c.

Pork—Mess pork firm, at 12c.

Lard—6⅞@7⅛c.

Dressed Hogs—$4.45@5.50.

Live Hogs—$3.70@3.75.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.20½; No. 2 do, $1.13⅛. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 28⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye in good demand and full prices; No. 1 at 65c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 fall, 68½c.

Receipts—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.


MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTABLE KITCHEN.

Pat. Nov. 19, 1872. Everybody needs it. Useful for all who wish to save time, labor and money. Every clerk, mechanic, laborer, conductor, student, and traveller should have one. State, town, and county rights only can be secured by applying immediately to F. W. WILLBANK, Sherman House, Chicago, or NEVIN & CROWELL, Patentees, 702 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Creeping Dolls.

Wonderful they are. To be seen at No. 221 State-st., corner Eighteenth. Moving "Like a thing of life."

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK.

The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on

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AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

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| WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS | Liverpool |
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Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

NOTICE.

The Town Collectors of all the towns of Cook County, have returned their books for State and County Taxes for 1871, to the County Collector (east wing of old Court House). Tax-payers who have not paid, and wish to save costs, must pay at once.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOIDAY GOODS.

Ladies can find elegant lines of Silk Neck Wear, Gloves, Mittens, Collars, Cuffs, Smoking Jackets, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., for presents for their gentlemen friends, at lowest prices, at

WILSON BROS.,

318 Wabash-av.,

35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House)

CHICAGO,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

STOVES.

STOVES,

Housekeeping Goods,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Plated Spoons and Forks,

And every article in my stock at very reduced prices, before removal.

JAS. P. DALTON,

S. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS!

THE UNRIVALLED

Decker Brothers'

Grand Square and Upright Pianofortes.

Also, other first-class Pianos, of all styles and prices. Will sell for very lowest price for cash. Also, on installments.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
455 Wabash-av.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK,
OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT,
CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the county for one year; also all the meat, provisions (except potatoes), flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medical supplies, and wood, needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the county can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so. Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the County Clerk. Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposal for—"

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having daily issues), please insert once.

WATCHES.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

OFFICE OF

THE WESTERN COFFEE & SPICE MILLS,

29 South Canal-st.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1872.

Mr. James E. Taylor has this day been admitted to an interest in my business, said interest to date from Sept. 1, 1872.

A. M. THOMSON.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Thomson & Taylor, and will continue the Coffee and Spice business as heretofore at above place.

A. M. THOMSON,
J. E. TAYLOR.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

In the local money market matters continue to work quietly, with some slight progress toward an easier condition. The demand for bank accommodation is large yet, but is becoming of a more healthy character, being now largely from packers to pay for hogs. The capital that gets out in this line of trade comes back quickly, and leaves a large profit in this city. There is still a good deal of paper coming here from New York and Boston, made by Chicago merchants for goods and offered in the open market here at 1½ to 2 per cent per month, but, as has been before remarked, this shows the necessities of Eastern merchants rather than of the makers of the paper.

New York exchange was weak again to-day, and sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 discount.

MONEY PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

Attention is being called by some of the Eastern and foreign papers to the fact that early in the new year Germany will release $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 of new legal tender gold coin, and in this connection a general buoyancy of speculation is predicted in some quarters. The decline in the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent is also regarded as indicative of unusual abundance of money in the course of a month or two. The latest indications of the London market, however, are adverse to this theory.

SURRENDERING BILLS OF LADING.

The recent decision by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, in the case of the Bank of Commerce of that city, causes considerable discussion in all parts of the country, and reveals to the banking fraternity that the majority of them have been systematically assuming legal liabilities which they were not aware of. The most important question in this connection is this: When a bank receives a bill of lading with a draft on the consignee attached, is the bank bound to hold the property until the draft is paid, or is it released from further responsibility when it has procured the acceptance of the draft, and may it then turn over the property to the consignee? The common understanding of bankers has been that the whole duty of the bank has been performed when it had procured the acceptance of the draft, and that this shifted the liabilities entirely from the bank to the consignee, and it was on this basis that a large majority of transactions were made. This custom has been considered to a considerable extent unavoidable, because in many cases the goods shipped were perishable, as fish, fruit, meat, live stock, etc., which must be sold at once. A bank, it was claimed, was not a commission merchant, and could not put these things on the market in the course of its regular business. Again, it is argued that the great majority of consignments are delivered to the consignee without the presentation of a bill of lading. The carriers—railroad companies or steamboats—have assumed to deliver goods to the person known to them as the one to whom the goods were addressed by marks on the packages. This custom of delivery, it was assumed, was evidence that the bank's responsibility extended no further than procuring the acceptance of the draft. All these assumptions are without warrant in law. The possession of the bill-of-lading, with the consent of the shipper, carries with it the entire and exclusive control of the property. A carrier who delivers goods to the nominal consignee, no matter how well such consignee may be known to the carrier, becomes liable to the bank holding the bill-of-lading for the value of the property. Or if the bank surrenders the bill of lading to the nominal consignee, without his payment of the draft attached, the bank becomes liable to the shipper for the amount of the draft. When the legal liability of banks in these cases is fully understood, there is no doubt that it will considerably complicate the business of drawing against shipments. In cases where shippers have been aware of this liability of banks, they have doubtless been glad to interpose the responsibility of bank between themselves and the consignee. But for their own safety, banks should not surrender bills of lading except upon the payment of the draft attached, unless advised by the shipper to the contrary. If the goods are perishable and become worthless from the neglect of the consignee to pay his acceptance, he would be liable to the shipper, though if he refuse to accept, the bank would doubtless be held responsible if it did not take ordinary measures for the protection of the shipper's interest.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Three conflicting lines of policy in regard to currency legislation are being developed in Congress, the most prominent features of which may be outlined about as follows:

1. Concentration of the interests and power of the National Banks. Continuance of the monopoly of bank circulation. The issue of certificates or bonds by the Government, bearing 3 or 4 per cent interest, which bonds shall be available for bank reserves, and the reduction or abolition of taxation on bank deposits. These features are embraced to a greater or less extent in all the bills now introduced by the National Bank interest. Mr. Farwell's Currency bill is one of this class.

2. Free banking, or the removal of the restriction to the volume of National Bank circulation. Several bills will be introduced with this as the main feature. The bill introduced by Mr. Merriam, of New York, would permit free banking to all on 5 per cent bonds, without any retirement of greenbacks concurrent with the increase of National Bank notes. It is thought that other bills to be presented will propose 4 per cent banking bonds, with some ratio of retirement of greenbacks.

3. Opposition to the National Bank monopoly has developed itself in two bills, one presented by Senator Cole, of California, and another introduced in the House, by Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, which is precisely the same as that of Senator Cole, and provides as follows:

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all notes of the National Banks coming into the custody of the United States, and to issue in place thereof, if necessary, an equal amount of the notes of the United States; and whenever, and as often as the notes of any one of such National Banks, to the amount of $900, shall accumulate in the Treasury, and after thirty days' notice thereof to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended upon $1,000 of the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of such bank as security for its circulation, until such bank shall redeem said bond, by payment of $900 in current money into the Treasury of the United States.

CONSOLIDATION OF OCEAN CABLES.

It is rumored that a movement is on foot for the amalgamation, next year, of the Anglo-American, French Atlantic, and Newfoundland Land Telegraph Companies. Such a condition of affairs, however promising and satisfactory for the shareholders, is the reverse for the public, because the inevitable result of amalgamating several rival Atlantic telegraph lines must be to put an end to rivalry, which, by competition, made low prices. When competition ends, high rates for Atlantic telegraphing may be confidently expected.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '62, ex. int. | 111¾ | 112 |
| 5-20s of '64, ex. int. | 111½ | 112 |
| 5-20s of '65, ex. int. | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 5-20s of '65, January and July | 114½ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s of '67, January and July | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s of '68, January and July | 115½ | 116 |
| 10-40s | 109 | 109¼ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int. | 110¼ | 110¾ |
| U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int. | 112¾ | 113¼ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | .... | 100 & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | .... | 99½ & int. |
| Cook County 7s | .... | 99½ & int. |
| Illinois, County and Township 10s 93@95 | .... | .... |
| Sterling Exchange, (large drafts) | .... | 109-110½ |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Dec. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 3, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated December 17; consideration, $1,450.

Burnside st, 125 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 25x119 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,050.

Buddan st, s of and nr Napoleon place, w f, Lot 10, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $600.

Lots 32 to 36, in Block 5 and Lot 27, in Block 2, all in Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 33, in Block 13, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Dashiel st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $600.

West Twenty-first st, 225 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $750.

West Twenty-first st, 125 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $750.

Indiana av, s of and near Sixteenth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $21,000.

Lot 90, in Block 31, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,650.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $2,000.

4 51-100 acres in w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $11,250.

W 98 49-100 ft of Sub-Lot 4 of Lot 20, in North Addition, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $800.

Lot 32, in Block 9, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $636.

Lot 33, in same, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $650.

Lot 24, Millard's Block 24, in Ashland Second Addition, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 1005 and 1007 West Lake st, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $12,000.

Hinman st, 100 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $950.

West Twenty-second st, n e corner of Robey st, s f, 26¼x126 6-10 ft, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,400.

Davis av, 50 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 100x164 ft, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $2,500.

Emma st, w of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,700.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 and 24 in Block 21, Ravenswood, dated March 13; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 6, in Orvis' Subdivision of ne ¼ of se ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $7,500.

W ½ n ½ s ½ of sw ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $15,500.

Lot 59, in Block 3, in Prout & Colman's resubdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 3, in Block 2, of Hitchcock's Subdivision in se ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $700.

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872. | 1871. | 1872. | 1871. |
| Flour, brls | 8,080 | 3,193 | 6,728 | 2,442 |
| Wheat, bu | 33,730 | 20,460 | 20,298 | .... |
| Corn, bu | 51,450 | 99,348 | 1,785 | 10,551 |
| Oats, bu | 29,730 | 33,345 | 30,723 | 7,684 |
| Rye, bu | 4,880 | 1,930 | 1,580 | .... |
| Barley, bu | 19,330 | 9,340 | 20,023 | 2,000 |
| Grass Seed, lbs | 33,715 | 47,068 | .... | 71,000 |
| Flax Seed, lbs | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Broom Corn, lbs | 24,000 | 15,400 | 11,010 | 2,130 |
| Cured Meats, lbs | 177,020 | 93,670 | 2062,879 | 1064,971 |
| Beef, brls | .... | 41 | 60 | .... |
| Pork, brls | 75 | 678 | 1,697 | 862 |
| Lard, lbs | 130,101 | 164,000 | 652,240 | 474,884 |
| Tallow, lbs | 32,284 | 14,290 | 41,000 | 41,050 |
| Butter, lbs | 56,600 | 49,910 | 25,180 | 14,877 |
| Dressed Hogs, No | 840 | 1,095 | 929 | 1,985 |
| Live Hogs, No | 35,122 | 16,849 | 4,083 | 1,103 |
| Cattle, No | 1,801 | 395 | 743 | 358 |
| Sheep, No | 1,308 | 232 | 193 | .... |
| Hides, lbs | 114,733 | 114,560 | 197,193 | 10,673 |
| Highwines, brls | 183 | 425 | 257 | 295 |
| Wool, lbs | 66,125 | 69,056 | 99,960 | 16,000 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,375 | 1,200 | 29 | .... |
| Lumber, m ft | 181 | 154 | 508 | 386 |
| Shingles, m | 320 | 5 | 98 | 8 |
| Lath, m | 49 | .... | 6 | 10 |
| Salt, brls | 915 | .... | 915 | 2,576 |

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,806 bu wheat; 1,800 bu corn; 3,234 bu oats; 1,165 bu rye; 5,943 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 108 cars wheat; 151 cars corn; 11 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 41 cars barley. Total, 333 cars, or 128,000 bu.

The weight of canned goods is just now attracting considerable attention, and it is generally agreed that a reform is imperatively needed. The old 2-lb cans have gradually dwindled down, under competition, to 26 or 24 ounces, and the 1½ lb cans weigh barely 1 lb. A similar abuse has grown up in regard to packages of many other things besides those usually put up in cans. Fish kits, peach baskets, strawberry boxes, and ale casks are only instances in common with cans for oysters, lobsters, and fruits, of a wide-spread system of cheating in weight or bulk, for the purpose of competition in price. Shall we ever return to that Arcadian statement which still lingers in the school-books, to the effect that "16 oz make 1 lb."

A great many operators are looking for an important decline in freights on the opening of navigation, owing to the large increase in carrying facilities on the lakes, which will be added by the labors of the shipwright this winter. Two vessels were offered to-day at 8c on wheat to Buffalo, and it was also offered to guarantee their cargoes through the Erie Canal for 12c per bu. This would be a most welcome reduction to the farmer, as the effect would almost certainly be to add so much to the price paid to him in all grain remaining on his hands after the reduction was assured. Still these prognosticators may prove to have been mistaken. It is yet too early to say what will be the ruling rates of freight on the water next summer.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, and about equally divided in regard to prices. Provisions and the raw materials from which they are made were lower, while corn was weak, rye and barley firmer, and wheat unchanged. The receipts of grain show a slight diminution, and the shipments an increase, except in corn. The weather continues mild. Groceries were moving on as liberal a scale as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and prices were firm for most descriptions of side goods, as well as for the leading staples. An advance of a ¼c in the different varieties of rice is noted, with which exceptions values underwent no appreciable change. The dry goods market exhibited a fair degree of activity, local retailers as well as the country trade ordering freely. Prices were firm all around, but especially so for standard cottons, the steady upward movement of the raw material imparting a buoyant tone to the market. In the butter and cheese markets, the leading features were the same as for a fortnight past, the former being fairly active and firm, while the latter continues dull and weak. The fish market was again inactive. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry, and, aside from a slight decline in raisins, prices were without material variation. Hay was quiet and easy. Hide and leather dealers reported those markets firm. Oils, tobacco, and wood were in moderate request only, and prices were without quotable change. Trade at the lumber yards was quiet to-day. Quotations were unchanged. Building materials, iron, and steel, nails, &c., continue quiet and steady. Metals and tinners' stock were in slight demand. Tin plate is quite firm, the English markets being stronger. Zinc has declined ½c. Salt was active and firm. The wool and broom corn markets were quiet and unchanged, if we except a moderate inquiry for the higher grades of broom corn. Hops were fairly active and firm at present quotations. There was a moderate amount of trading in timothy and clover seeds to-day, prices ruling steady; $3.25 was paid for timothy and $5.25 for prime clover seed. Other descriptions were inactive. The supply of potatoes in car lots is larger, and prices are consequently weaker, although some parties are asking former rates. Poultry was in fair demand to-day, at previous prices. Game was in good request for the holidays. Prairie chickens and quail were firm. Green fruits were in the average demand, prices ruling steady as previously quoted.

Highwines were dull at the outside quotation of yesterday, though reported higher ($1.00) in New York. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 91c per gallon, and the market closed rather weak at that price.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, but inactive till late in the session, as buyers insisted on a decline of 15@20c per 100 lbs, which sellers were loth to submit to. The market closed at about $4.30 for good average lots. Sales were reported of 70 head (choice) at $4.40; 70 at $4.37½; 40 at $4.35; 490 at $4.30, and 81 (heavy) at $4.25. Total, 701 head.

Provisions were moderately active, but lower all around, except in green hams, which were strong under a good demand, and rather scant offerings in proportion thereto. Hogs were lower, owing to big receipts, reported at 35,000 for yesterday, and estimated at 35,000@40,000 head to-day; and the market for product declined in sympathy, though not to the same extent. Mess pork was 10@15c lower, closing weak. Lard was very active at a decline of 5@10c per 100 lbs. Meats ⅛c off all round. The exports from New York last week included 16,650 tcs lard and 11,700 boxes of meats, which fact gave buyers a little more confidence in operating, especially as the packers were more willing to make concessions than heretofore, except where they had already sold ahead. We note that some lots of meat bought in this market some time ago, for shipment, were sold out yesterday at a loss, partially on account of the difficulty of procuring cars for railroad transportation, and partly because the continued decline made the holders apprehensive of further loss if they continued owners of the property. Our stock of old mess pork is still large, estimated at 45,000 brls, but it is not pressed on the market, and a good deal of it has now 20@25 lbs per brl overweight, or 10@12½ per cent above the weight of repacked pork. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $10.25@10.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.50@11.60; do seller January, $11.50@11.62½; do seller February, $11.62½@11.65; do seller March, $11.85@11.87½; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $10.50@10.75. Lard, cash, 7c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7.05¼; do seller February, $7.20@7.25; do seller March, $7.40. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8⅛c, and green hams at 7¼@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛@3⅛c; do rough sides, 4½@4⅝c; do short ribs, 5@5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅝@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅛c for short ribs, and 5⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅛@3⅜c. English meats for delivery in December and January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6@6⅛c for short clear; 8⅛@8¼c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $11.75; 250 brls do seller March at $11.87½; 50 brls old mess pork at $10.75; 150 brls do at $10.25; 4,400 tcs lard at 7c; 65 tcs do (kettled) at 7⅛c; 100 tcs do (last evening) at $7.10; 900 tcs do seller January at $7.06¼; 1,000 tcs do seller last half January at $7.12½; 500 tcs do seller March at $7.40; 150,000 lbs shoulders, seller February, at 3⅝c; 50,000 lbs green do (cash) at 3⅛c; 40,000 lbs green short ribs at 5c; 300 boxes light short ribs at 5⅜c; 20,000 lbs long clear at 5⅛c; 250 boxes do at 5⅛c; 50,000 lbs green short clear at 5⅛c, 1,000 boxes long and short clear on private terms; 60,000 lbs and 4,750 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 10,000 pcs and 170,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 40,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 8⅛c.

Flour was quiet, and may be quoted easier, though holders generally professed unchanged views. The market has ruled so weak in New York for several days past that several Eastern orders have been withdrawn, or the brokers notified of a reduction in the limit above which they may not buy. Buckwheat flour was easier; bran dull, and rather weak. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $5.75; 216 brls do at $5.00; 1,100 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 50 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 50 brls do at $7.87½. Total, 1,716 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was firm and relatively steady at about the same range of prices as yesterday. The market advanced early on the receipt of news that an advance in Liverpool had ensued owing to advices of loss by the recent heavy floods in Europe. Of this the private advices did not speak, and some of them were said to quote Liverpool dull and drooping, which was deemed probable when New York was subsequently reported to be lower. Then our market eased off, but could not be called weak. The fact is that there is a good deal of confidence in the future of wheat, which may carry it, as in former years, considerably above the ruling price in New York minus the cost of rail shipment thither. If there should be an important reduction in lake freights in the spring, giving a cost of only 24@25c per bu transit to New York; our market might bear a 10c advance; but, of course, there is a good deal of uncertainty about this, as the reduction *may* be met by a decline Eastward instead of an advance in the West. The demand to-day was principally of a local speculative character, that for shipment being chiefly for the lower grades. Seller January opened at $1.13⅜, advanced to $1.14, declined to $1.13⅜, and closed firmer at $1.14⅛; seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.13@1.13⅛; and seller February at $1.15⅛@1.16⅜; both closing at the outside. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.20; and rejected do at 91c. No. 3 was sold at $1.02 in Armour, Dale & Co.'s, and Rock Island; $1.01 in Central elevators; and $1.00½ for North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 6,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13⅛; 20,800 bu do at $1.13¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.13; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 1,600 bu do at $1.01; 5,600 bu do at $1.00½; 800 bu rejected spring at 91c. Total, 52,600 bu.

Corn was rather more active, but weak, declining ¼c further, under a greater pressure to sell than has been noticed for several days past. New York was again quoted "off;" and the continuance of liberal receipts here, with almost no shipping demand, caused many holders to want to "get out of it," though there was not much disposition to sell short, as dealers were apprehensive that a further material reduction would cause a cessation of receipts. The market declined steadily through the session, closing at the inside. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller January at 30⅛@30⅜c; and seller February at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller May was nominal at 35⅛c; and seller June at 36⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 31,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 88,200 bu do at 30⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 29c; 2,400 bu ear at 33c, on track. Total, 125,200 bu.

Oats were dull and again ⅛c lower, in sympathy with New York, which was quoted dull and heavy. Our receipts were light, but this did not avail to give confidence, and no one seemed to want the property. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 23⅝@23⅝c; seller January at 23⅝@24c; and seller February at 24⅛@24⅝c, all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 23⅝c; 7,200 bu do at 23⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 22⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 22c; 1,800 bu do at 21⅝c. Total, 15,000 bu.

Rye was more active and ⅝@1c higher, under a good speculative demand, born of the conviction that we shall have a light supply this winter. Seller January sold at 65c. Cash sales were made of 11,200 bu No. 2 at 64½c; 1,200 bu do at 64¼c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 12,800 bu.

Barley was quiet. The lower grades were dull and unchanged, at 49@49½c for No. 3, and 39c for rejected. No. 2 was in good request and scarce at 1c advance, selling at 63@63½c in ordinary houses; 68c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s; 63½c for seller January, and 65c seller February. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 68c; 5,200 bu do at 63½c; 800 bu do at 63⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 63c; 800 bu No. 3 at 49½c; 400 bu do at 49c; 400 bu rejected at 39c; 800 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 78c; 400 bu at 76c; 400 bu at 62c; 400 bu do at 57c, all on track. Total, 14,000 bu.

A PANIC IN PETROLEUM.

A despatch from Titusville, dated the 16th, says:

The failure of the Producers and Refiners' Associations to perfect negotiations has caused something of a panic in the oil regions, and there was a general break in the price of crude oil to-day. There were heavy offerings at $3.70 for spot oil on the Upper Creek and at Oil City, and $3.50 at Parker's, without buyers. Prices fell 10c per barrel, and 4,000 barrels were immediately sold. This was followed by a further decline of from 5 to 10c. The excitement is at fever heat, and lower prices are expected.

RICE.

The *American Grocer* says the North Carolina rice fields, comprising the richest lands in the State, and capable of producing from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of grain a year, are all covered with reeds and bushes, their ditches filled with mud, their dykes rotted away, and rice is no longer a staple product or an article of export. Thirty years ago the rice fields of the Cape Fear River produced a crop of 200,000 bushels, the most of which was shipped to Northern cities, where it was cleaned and prepared for market. Fifteen years later, just before the breaking out of the war, the yield of the same region had increased to 500,000 bushels, and at that time there were several mills at Wilmington in which the rice was cleaned before it was sent coastwise to New York or Baltimore, or shipped directly to foreign ports. In 1871, rice was planted on only one or two farms, and the entire crop was only 10,000 bushels—less than the amount consumed in the State—and this year three planters only have ventured to put in a crop of rice; and, although the yield to the acre will be the greatest remembered by the oldest rice-planter around Wilmington, the crop will not exceed 40,000 or 50,000 bushels.

CEYLON COFFEE MOVEMENT.

The Ceylon *Observer* says: "The progress of the commerce of Ceylon for thirty-five years is indicated in a series of elaborate and carefully-prepared tables, which appear in a supplement of this day's *Overland Observer*. Coffee, the produce of regular plantations, did not begin to affect the exports of the article (previously the produce of native-grown bushes only), until 1837. In that year, the first of our series, the quantity sent out of the island could easily be carried by a couple of the class of vessels which now frequently resort to Colombo. The figures were 34,164 cwts, valued at £106,999. In 1870 we had attained the maximum of 1,054,030 cwts, valued at £2,753,004, or an increase of thirty times in quantity and nearly twenty-four times in value, the true value in the consuming markets being at least three and a half millions sterling. The averages of quantities and values for quinquennial periods will show the progress of our coffee enterprise. For the five years, ended respectively with the years specified below, the averages of quantity and value were:

| | Cwts. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 54,872 | £151,320 |
| 1846 | 140,220 | 284,473 |
| 1851 | 315,049 | 537,348 |
| 1856 | 411,264 | 861,269 |
| 1861 | 600,942 | 1,506,406 |
| 1866 | 735,998 | 2,009,342 |
| 1871 | 973,975 | 2,514,389 |

THE ENGLISH GRAIN SUPPLY.

The London *Corn Trade List* (Beerbohm's) contains the following:

Three months have now elapsed since the commencement of the cereal year (1st September), and it may be useful to examine in how far the opinions may have to be modified which were formed at the opening of the season, when it was thought that prices might probably rise during the first few months after the harvest, but decline subsequently in consequence of the large supplies expected from France and California.

Besides the altered prospects as to the supplies from France, the estimate of those to be received from California have been brought within more intelligible and moderate limits, since it is no longer the marvellous quantity of wheat harvested in that State, but rather the means of shipping the same which have come to be considered. By what appears to be pretty general consent, that quantity is set down at 1,500,000 quarters. The great deficiency of the wheat crop in Italy is a fact which is now more clearly proved than it was or could be three months ago. The importations into that country have been very large and have thus cut off a portion of our supplies for the winter; they threaten to continue to curtail them no less in the spring and summer. The subsequent inundations have increased the wants of Italy; wheat must be bought for resowing the land in many districts, and the prospects for the coming crop are rendered unfavorable. The wants shown at Marseilles are also very much more extensive than had been expected by many.

The present estimates of the crops in Hungary, in Russia, and even in the Atlantic States of North America, are more conclusively unfavorable than three months ago, and the great deficiency in the last crop (estimated in Mr. Caird's recent letter at 1,500,000 tons) is a fact which has, of course, only been realized within that same period. Last, and probably not least, the weather has been so wet and unfavorable for wheat sowing; that apprehensions begin to be expressed that the crop of 1873 may be as bad, or worse, than that of the present year.

There has been a decided miscalculation with regard to the supplies to be received during the past three months; they have proved very much larger than had been expected. To this principal cause of a decline in prices, was superadded the great and unforeseen rise in the rate of discount and stringency in the money market.

Last week's report of the final closing of the navigation at Taganrog has not been confirmed, but virtually the transactions from thence are reported to be at an end, and, on the other hand, important advices, dated 23d instant, have been received from Odessa, through the most reliable channels, according to which there was considerable excitement in the wheat market, and 9 pood 30 ghirka had risen to equal to 62s to 63s per 492 lbs c. f. i. London terms. Stocks had run unusually low, and supplies were for the moment nil; vessels were scarce. The number of steam cargoes from Odessa which have been shipped last week is, however, considerable.

The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from the 1st September to the 23d November have been at the enormous rate of 13,624,028 quarters per annum. Does this prove, or even suggest, that there will be a similar facility in procuring in abundance the further supplies wanted? Certainly not! It only proves this: that given the ability of foreign countries (which has never been denied) to supply, with more or less difficulty, the required total of say twelve million quarters during the whole season,—the further proportion of that total can henceforth only flow forward from foreign countries in so much smaller quantities and with greater difficulty, by reason of the extraordinary quantity of which those countries have denuded themselves in the first months. In other words, if the shipments had been hitherto only at the required rate of twelve million quarters, our prices would now doubtless be higher and more liable, than is at present the case, to a future decline, at a time when increasing instead of diminishing quantities would have been coming forward. For the present no speculative movement is in prospect, but there appears reason for expecting a very healthy trade after the disappointing results of the previous months.

PRODUCE IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

We remark continued activity in the market for flour and grain, and that upon a rising market incident to lessened receipts, but more especially attributable to the very considerable reduction in freights, which has during the current month been very marked—say £2 ton to Liverpool, or the equivalent of half a cent per pound on wheat. This rise, to some extent at least, inures to the interest of the producer. Shipping rates for wheat, from July 1 to Dec. 1, ranged from $1.50 up to $1.65 as extremes, and during the current month $1.75@2.00 was the range for choice average shipping qualities, although the outside rate is an extreme figure at this date. Flour has also participated in the rise, resulting in the purchase of several thousand barrels before the start at very low prices. The receipts of wheat and flour combined since harvest aggregate, in round figures, 7,000,000 ctls; our exports for the same period, 5,000,000 ctls; the remainder is in store, less local consumption. It is computed by those well posted in the trade that we have yet a stock of wheat remaining in the State of 300,000 tons. We have now nearly forty vessels on the berth to load wheat for the United Kingdom, having, in five and a half months, despatched to Great Britain a fleet of more than 160 vessels, averaging at least 1,000 tons each; and, in this connection, we may remark that, according to all accounts, there are upward of sixty vessels now *en route* to this port, having grain charters secured. Oregon is now shipping flour freely to this port, and has loaded since harvest, ten vessels with wheat to the United Kingdom. It is difficult to state the amount of Oregon's surplus.

The Stockton *Independent*, in alluding to the late rise in the value of wheat and the fall in English freight rates, says:

"There is still an immense surplus of wheat in this State to be exported. This fact is well known to ship-owners throughout the world, and a large fleet of vessels is now on the way to this coast to load with wheat. The present surplus is, however, largely in the hands of warehousemen and farmers, and they have it so secured that they are not now obliged to force it upon the market until the prices are satisfactory. If, however, the farmers had persisted in forcing their wheat upon the market, faster than there could have been vessels got to take it away, the high rates of freight would have been continued indefinitely."

The Sacramento *Bee* says:

"The weather is all that man could hope for out of Paradise—cool, frosty nights, and bright, sunny days. The rain of a little more than a week ago went deep enough in most fields to set the plows in motion, and the succeeding fogs kept the moisture in the earth. The seeding season has opened well for the husbandman, and wherever weeds are not feared sowing has commenced or soon will commence."

The Oakland *Transcript* says of the crops:

"It is not premature to speculate on the crops of the next season. Already the early rains are proving of the very greatest benefit to our agricultural interests. The earth retains much of the moisture of last year's rains, so that, with less than the usual quantity of rain during the ensuing winter, fair crops will be secured. In some counties the grass is already up and growing finely. Farmers will doubtless sow more grain this year than last."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅛@⅜c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.14¼ seller the month; and $1.14⅝@1.15 seller January, and $1.17@1.17¼ seller February, closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and firmer, selling at 30⅝@30¾c seller the month and 30¾@30⅞c seller January, both options closing at the inside. Also, 31⅛c seller February. Oats and other grain were inactive. Provisions were quiet and unchanged.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand and higher; 94 per cent proof was quoted at $1.83@1.87.

BROOM CORN—Excepting a moderate inquiry for the better grades, the market is dull. The supply of common brush is very large, and it sells slowly in small lots. Extra choice hurl would bring 7@7½c, but there is very little offering. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There was a fair inquiry for good beans, with the offerings of such rather light; prices are quite strong in consequence. Poor varieties are plenty and dull. We again quote: Navies at $2.25@2.35 for fair to prime at $1.75@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for brick, lime, &c., is very light. Values are steady, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 6x 8 to 7x 9 | $5.75 | $8.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x13 | 7.00 | 9.50 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| 10x14 to 12x18 | 8.00 | 13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.50 | 15.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 9.00 | 17.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 10.50 | 18.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 13.00 | 22.00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 15.00 | 26.00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 16.00 | 27.00 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | .... | 28.00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | .... | 34.00 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | .... | 38.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | 40.00 |

BUTTER—The butter market presented the same general features as noted in previous reports for a fortnight past. Steady activity is witnessed in the demand for the better grades, and firmness still prevails. Receipts continue liberal for the season, but stocks are not accumulating to any very considerable extent, and holders do not seem anxious to effect sales, save at full previous rates. We quote: Strictly choice dairy packed, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade continues slack. The demand is still confined to small orders to supply immediate wants, and, aside from cotton seamless goods (which remain firm, in sympathy with the raw material), the feeling is not particularly firm. Following are the quotations: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

CHEESE—In this market the changes were unimportant. Concessions continue to be made on anything like fair orders, and, unless the demand shall speedily improve, a reduction of prices will no doubt soon take place, the Eastern market having recently sustained a further decline. Following are the nominal rates: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13c; Western factory, 12@13c.

COAL—Only a fair number of orders was placed to-day, and values underwent no change. Stocks of Anthracite, and the better varieties of soft coal, are rapidly dwindling, and, as they can only be replenished by rail, consumers need not be surprised to see even higher prices than now prevail. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $13.00@13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in large supply and lower, sales being made at $1.45. Lard-tierces were in good supply and demand, and steady; other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.85@1.90; whiskey barrels, $1.95@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 5@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@37.00 ℔ m. Sales include 7 cars lard tierces at $1.95; 5 cars pork barrels at $1.45.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—There was a very fair demand for pears for the season. The supply is light, but ample. Pears quoted firm at $4.00@5.00, and grapes at 20@25c. Sales include 50 boxes pound pears at $5.00; 200 boxes East Beurre at $4.00@4.50; 50 boxes Beurre Oris at $4.00@4.25; 50 boxes winter Nellis at $4.00.

EGGS—There was a moderate inquiry for eggs, from the local trade. Prices are irregular, ranging from 27@28c for fresh, and 20@23c for pickled. Sales include 500 doz do at 22c; 40 cases at 28c; 40 pkgs at 21c; 10 brls pickled at 20c; 6 brls do poor at 15c.

FEATHERS—There was a very good demand for prime feathers from the local and interior trade. The receipts are moderate, but ample. We now quote prime live geese at 66@68c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers 25@30c, according to quality; chickens, 6@8c.

FISH—Only a limited amount of trading was done in this department of the market. Orders were few and small, but with light stocks on hand, and the prospects of a good trade next month, dealers are firm in their views, and the quoted prices are well sustained all around. The San Francisco *Herald* says of the trade in salmon:

"The demand for Pacific salmon has exceeded all expectations. The business of canning and curing these fish is steadily increasing in importance on our coast, but it is yet in its infancy. All the larger streams opening in the ocean, from the Golden Gate northward to Sitka, abound with them; but in most of the rivers no fish are caught save for immediate consumption. It is said that the most palatable varieties resort to the rivers of Washington Territory, between Shoalwater Bay and Cape Flattery; but the Columbia has a larger supply than any other one river, and it has also the most extensive fisheries. About 350,000 salmon, weighing 5,600,000 pounds, as prepared for the market, were taken there in the last season, from April to July, inclusive. Half were canned and half salted."

We quote: No. 1 Whitefish, $3.25@3.50; No. 2 do, $3.00@3.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1, shore kits, $1.85@1.90; Bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were again quoted easy, and we drop quotations 5c per box, or to $2.25@2.65. The demand is falling off some, and stocks are larger than is desirable. The demand for prunes, currants, and most other goods in the list is fair for the season, and the general market is steady at former prices: Dates, 8@9c; Turkey figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, $2.25@2.65; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do, 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—There is a good inquiry for chickens and quail for the holidays, and prices are quite strong. Rabbits and venison were in large supply, and dull, at 6@8c for venison carcasses; rabbits, $1.25@1.50. Sales include 40 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 15 doz do at $4.75; 25 doz quail at $1.75; 20 doz do at $1.60; 25 doz do at $1.50; 38 doz choice at $2.00; 10 doz partridges at $4.50; 35 doz rabbits at $1.50; 30 doz do at $1.25; 9 carcasses of venison at 6@8c; 10 saddles at 15c; 10 saddles buffalo at 6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in moderate request from the local trade, prices are not materially changed; choice varieties selling at $3.25@3.75, and fair at $2.50@3.00 in lots from store. Cranberries were quiet and steady. We quote sales of 140 brls apples at $3.55; 190 brls do at $3.25@3.35; 100 brls at $2.50@3.00; 40 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 4 brls wild at $8.00.

GROCERIES—Business was moderately active, with prices generally firm. Coffees and rice were especially so, and in the latter we note a sharp advance. The weakness noticeable for some time past in the market for refined sugars is disappearing, and quotations are now pretty generally adhered to. Syrups are quiet, as are also soaps and spices. We quote as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25½@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23¾@24½c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@23¼c; prime Rio, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21¾@21¾c; common do, 19¾@20¾c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12¾@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11¼c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11½@11¾c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 24@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Pressed timothy hay was nominally 50c per ton lower, a majority of dealers refusing to pay the outside quotation, as the demand continues light, and receipts are now quite liberal. Prairie was steady and unchanged. Wholesale dealers were buying within the range of the following quotations: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides shows no abatement, and firmness is still a feature of the market. Notwithstanding the continued large receipts, there is no very considerable accumulation of stock here, and a confident feeling seems to prevail. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The demand was fair, and the market rules firm. The receipts are moderate. We continue to quote: Prime Western at 35@40c; medium, 25@30c; common, 15@20c; Eastern, 40@45c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. There was a fair amount of offerings, but it consists chiefly of inferior grades. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Prime white clover, in small cases, at 25@30c; common to fair grades, 20@23c; strained, 10@16c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was quiet and prices steady, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flat iron | 5 | @5 2-10 | rates |
| Heavy bands | 5 6-10 | @6 8-10 | rates |
| Light bands | 6 | @6 2-10 | rates |
| Hoops | 5 5-10 | @6 5-10 | rates |
| Rounds and square | 5 | @5 8-10 | rates |
| Shafting iron | 5 6-10 | @5 8-10 | rates |
| Ovals | 5 6-10 | @6 8-10 | rates |
| Half oval and half rounds | 5 9-10 | @6 8-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 5-10 | @7 | rates |
| Sheet iron, No. 24 | 7 | @7¾ | rates |
| Plate iron | 7 | @7¾ | rates |
| Russia iron | | 20c | ℔ ℔ |
| Russia iron, No. 1 stained | | 18c | ℔ ℔ |
| Norway nail rods | 9 | @10c | ℔ ℔ |
| German plow steel | 11½ | @12c | ℔ ℔ |
| English cast plow steel | 12 | @12½c | ℔ ℔ |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20 | rates |
| English tool steel | 21 | @22 | rates |
| English spring steel | 11½ | @12½c | ℔ ℔ |

LEATHER—The leather market was unchanged in any essential particular. Trade is rather dull, but this is not an unusual state of things at this season of the year, and occasions no uneasiness, as the available supply of leather is barely sufficient to meet present requirements. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ | 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ | 38 |
| Line, city, ℔ ℔ | 41@ | 43 |
| Kip, ℔ ℔ | 60@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 80@ | 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft | 27@ | 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft | 25@ | 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 24@ | 26 |
| Collar, ℔ ft | 20@ | 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ | 38 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 32@ | 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 35@ | 37 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 33@ | 35 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ | 32 |

OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ | 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ | 80 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@ | 85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 65.00@ | 80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ | 2.35 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.70@ | 2.20 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.35@ | 2.00 |
| French calf, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.30 |

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber yards was very quiet, prices ruling steady, and quotable as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $48.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 39.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00@43.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 30.00@33.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 37.00@39.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00@40.00 |
| B stock boards | 32.00@35.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@17.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 15.00@17.00 |
| Fencing | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 18.00@24.00 |
| Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet | 15.00@20.00 |
| Shingles—sawed A ℔ m | 3.50@3.75 |
| Pickets, square | 15.00@16.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 15.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 3.50@4.00 |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.50@2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.75@4.00 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $35.00@40.00 |
| Black walnut | 25.00@80.00 |
| Maple | 15.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@40.00 |
| Butternut | 25.00@60.00 |
| Counter tops (select) | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Flooring, 5-in, grooved and matched | 75.00 |
| Axles | 50@ 75 |
| Wagon poles (each) | 55@ 60 |
| Hickory | 50.00@75.00 |
| Box boards | 35.00@40.00 |
| Common | 20.00@25.00 |
| Clear | 30.00@35.00 |
| Culls | 15.00@16.00 |

LEMONS—The average demand for lemons at this season prevailed to-day. Prices are unchanged. We quote Palermo and Malaga at $3.50@7.50; New Orleans oranges at $10.00 per brl; Valencia do at $14.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $3.50 per keg (25 lbs).

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We note a decline of ½c in sheet zinc, caused by a reduction at the East. Tin plate is very firm, in sympathy with the English markets. Trade was quiet. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.35@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were dull. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ℔ ℔ | $ 13 | @ 19 |
| Sisal rope, ℔ ℔ | 16 | @ 17 |
| Hemp sash cord, ℔ ℔ | 20 | @ 23 |
| Marline, ℔ ℔ | 20 | @ 28 |
| Tarred rope, ℔ ℔ | 17 | @ 19 |
| Oakum, ℔ bale | 5.00 | @6.25 |
| Pitch, ℔ brl | 6.50 | @7.00 |
| Tar, ℔ brl | 6.50 | @7.50 |

OILS—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Trade continues quiet. We quote: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with a light demand only, and prices underwent no decided change, ruling easy as given below:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ 11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 11.50@11.00 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montagne | 14.50 |
| American | 12.50 |
| Snow white | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.00@11.50 |
| Palace car colors | 9.00@10.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50 |
| English Ven. red | 8.50 |
| English orange mineral | 14.50@15.50 |
| English red lead | 12.50 |
| American red lead | 11.50 |
| Paris white | 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3½c |
| In bladders | 4 c |

POULTRY—There was an improved demand for poultry. The market is well supplied, but there is a good deal of poor stock on hand yet, which sells very slowly. Chickens are quotable at $2.00@3.50, the latter price for fancy lots. Turkeys at 10@12½c, with a few cases selling at 13c; choice turkeys are in fair demand among shippers. We note sales of 300 lbs fancy dressed turkeys at 13c; 4,200 lbs very choice at 12½c; 2,200 lbs at 12c; 1,800 lbs at 10@11c; 1,200 lbs at 7@8c; 15 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 64 doz do at $2.75@3.00; 48 doz at $2.00@2.50; 20 doz at $1.50; 12 doz ducks at $4.00@4.50; 2 doz geese (fancy) at $12.00; 7 doz choice at $10.00; 3 doz do at $6.00@8.00.

POTATOES—The market is better supplied with car lots, and prices are weaker, although many dealers are holding their consignments at former figures. Potatoes sell from store at 80@90c. Sales include 1 car at 68c, on track; 150 bu choice peachblows at 90c; 450 bu at 85c; 100 bu at 80c; 200 bu Prince Alberts at 70c, in small lots from store.

SALT—Was active and firm. Stocks are very light. The present scarcity of salt seems to be accounted for by an increased demand and a falling off in production as compared with last year. We continue to quote: Onondaga fine, $2.40; Saginaw fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in the usual demand. Quotations are continued as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | $2.90 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.90 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 1x10 by 6x10 | 3.25 |

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.25 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.60 |

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. | Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 | 1 3-16 | 9x14 | $2.30 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x12 | 2.05 | 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.05 | | | |

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

| Size of glass. | Thickness. | Size of 12-light window. | Price per window. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 3⅜ by 3x9⅛ | 40c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 54c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 64c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | [illegible] |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | [illegible] |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 80c |

SEEDS—There was a little more doing in timothy and clover, with prices ruling about the same as yesterday. Prime timothy quotable at $3.25; common to good seed at $2.85@3.20; clover at $5.25 for prime, and $5.00@5.15 for fair to good. Other seeds were dull and nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 150 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 3 good at $3.20; 40 bags fair at $3.00; 12 bags at $2.90; 10 at $2.80; 57 bags prime clover at $5.25; 22 bags good at $5.15; 6 bags at $5.10; 22 bags common at $5.00.

TEAS—A somewhat firmer feeling is noticeable among tea-dealers—the result of the upward tendency of prices at the East. The demand continues moderate, however, and no material advance is looked for at present. We repeat our quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in demand, and dealers quote the market firm, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Only a light demand exists for wood, the high price prevalent materially lessening the consumption. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market continues to rule quiet. Dealers look for a more active trade after the 1st of January. Prices are without material change, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra medium | 60@65c |
| Tub, washed, fair to do | 55@60c |
| Common dingy | 50@52c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, light | 55@59c |
| Fleece, washed, X, light | 54@56c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, dingy | 45@55c |
| Fleece, washed, X, dingy | 45@53c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 55@56c |
| Fleece, washed, medium dingy | 45@55c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 35@38c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy | 30@33c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium | 35@40c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 33@38c |
| Super, pulled | 48@50c |
| Extra, pulled | 48@50c |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,418 | 16,352 | 2,105 |
| Tuesday | 1,177 | 26,554 | 1,508 |
| Wednesday | 1,801 | 35,122 | 1,268 |
| Thursday | 1,300 | 40,000 | 900 |
| Total | 5,696 | 118,228 | 5,841 |
| Same time last week | 8,884 | 83,444 | 4,278 |
| Week before last | 10,540 | 103,216 | 3,877 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,042 | 2,963 | 1,269 |
| Tuesday | 273 | 4,865 | 371 |
| Wednesday | 743 | 4,085 | 192 |
| Total | 2,058 | 11,913 | 1,832 |

CATTLE—The continued light receipts have imparted a somewhat firmer tone to the market for all grades of stock, but the improvement was more noticeable in good butchers' stuff and choice shipping beeves, the supply of these two descriptions being small. The increased firmness, however, did not, save in isolated instances, amount to any appreciable advance, and values may be considered unchanged. So long as the markets below remain in their present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, any decided change for the better in the market here need not, of course, be looked for. The quality of the stock on sale to-day was fair—above the average—but there were few really choice droves after all, the major portion consisting of common to good steers and fairish cows. The best drove on sale was 75 head, averaging 1,428 lbs, fed by John Buck, of Monmouth, Ill. The drove sold at $6.50. A few car loads found buyers at $5.50@6.00, but most of the day's sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.25. The prices paid by butchers were $2.00@3.75, while stockers operated at $2.75@3.50. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | $6.15@6.50 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs | 5.25@5.90 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.75@5.00 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.25@4.50 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 2.75@4.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs | 2.75@3.75 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 1.50@2.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | 2.00@2.75 |
| Texas Cattle—Northern summered | 3.00@3.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Corn-fed | 3.75@4.00 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | Texas steers | 813 | $2.80 |
| 18 | Texan steers | 991 | 2.90 |
| 18 | Texan steers | 1,017 | 3.50 |
| 85 | Texan steers | 906 | 3.00 |
| 19 | butchers' stock | 988 | 3.10 |
| 16 | extra steers | 1,323 | 6.00 |
| 9 | cows | 837 | 2.00 |
| 18 | butchers' stock | 1,015 | 2.87 |
| 75 | extra steers | 1,428 | 6.50 |
| 18 | butchers' stock | 1,050 | 2.3[illegible] |
| 23 | medium steers | 1,289 | 5.00 |
| 54 | medium steers | 1,200 | 5.00 |
| 18 | butchers' cows | 1,280 | 3.25 |
| 68 | Texas cattle | 1,126 | 3.40 |
| 31 | fair steers | 1,342 | 4.75 |
| 35 | fair steers | 1,171 | 4.75 |
| 33 | good steers | 1,281 | 5.37 |
| 38 | good steers | 1,234 | 4.90 |
| 84 | Texas steers | 1,090 | 3.35 |
| 21 | choice steers | 1,443 | 5.90 |
| 80 | Texas steers | 1,073 | 3.35 |
| 64 | good steers | 1,199 | 5.06 |
| 93 | Texas steers | 954 | 3.30 |
| 85 | Texas steers | 905 | 3.00 |
| 18 | Texas steers | 1,017 | 3.50 |
| 18 | Texas steers | 891 | 3.35 |
| 16 | cows | 935 | 3.00 |
| 19 | fleshy steers | 1,109 | 4.25 |
| 32 | good steers | 1,320 | 5.35 |
| 38 | good steers | 1,225 | 4.90 |

HOGS—The receipts for the two days aggregate some 75,000. The effect upon the market is visible in a decline of 25@30c per 100 lbs, the prices current on Tuesday being $3.75@4.00, while the closing prices to-day were $3.50@3.70. Trade opened fairly active this morning, and continued so throughout, but after the wants of buyers had been fully met, somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 remained in the pens unsold, and, unless there should be a marked diminution in the receipts, to-morrow will undoubtedly witness a further depreciation in values. The extreme range of the market was $3.50@3.90 (the outside figure being paid by a shipper for an assorted lot), but the great bulk of the transfers were at $3.50@3.60. Not only were all the hog-pens filled to overflowing, but the sheep-pens and many of the cattle yards had to be brought into requisition, to accommodate the vast number of hogs that during the past 48 hours have been unloaded at the Union Stock Yards. The market closed heavy.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 252 | $3.50 | 30 | 409 | $3.75 | 30 | 206 | $3.80 |
| 148 | 302 | 3.65 | 62 | 419 | 3.70 | 102 | 208 | 3.75 |
| 54 | 253 | 3.60 | 76 | 300 | 3.65 | 49 | 180 | 3.65 |
| 64 | 280 | 3.55 | 101 | 303 | 3.65 | 59 | 212 | 3.80 |
| 103 | 300 | 3.55 | 29 | 202 | 3.65 | 25 | 204 | 3.65 |
| 63 | 341 | 3.50 | 124 | 257 | 3.50 | 42 | 225 | 3.70 |
| 166 | 208 | 3.60 | 69 | 239 | 3.50 | 31 | 322 | 3.50 |
| 49 | 289 | 3.55 | 47 | 269 | 3.55 | 60 | 264 | 3.60 |
| 47 | 294 | 3.55 | 59 | 245 | 3.50 | 57 | 271 | 3.60 |
| 54 | 295 | 3.55 | 47 | 333 | 3.60 | 57 | 270 | 3.65 |
| 61 | 265 | 3.55 | 46 | 328 | 3.70 | 124 | 297 | 3.55 |
| 42 | 320 | 3.55 | 53 | 279 | 3.60 | 46 | 328 | 3.60 |
| 63 | 192 | 3.50 | 61 | 276 | 3.50 | 26 | 199 | 3.75 |
| 61 | 217 | 3.50 | 50 | 315 | 3.55 | 55 | 285 | 3.50 |
| 110 | 255 | 3.55 | 51 | 303 | 3.65 | 66 | 325 | 3.50 |
| 62 | 241 | 3.50 | 86 | 372 | 3.65 | 38 | 280 | 3.50 |
| 51 | 248 | 3.55 | 59 | 212 | 3.80 | 26 | 270 | 3.50 |
| 51 | 312 | 3.65 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock was without new feature. Buyers were in fair attendance, and the offerings were well taken up at $3.25@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:40 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | * 4:10 p. m. | * 1:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 p. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | ¶9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 1:45 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1.00 p. m. | 8:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp | † 9:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:55 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:30 a. m. | * 5:50 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 a. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | † 9:15 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | § 9:00 a. m. | * 8:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | §12:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | §10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:15 p. m. | § 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 5:30 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 5:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:30 p. m. | * 7:35 p. m. |

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 9:00 a. m. | § 8:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 4:20 p. m. | § 3:50 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | * 9:30 p. m. | § 9:15 a. m. |

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Express | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:30 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Express | †10:30 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:10 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:45 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. | § 7:15 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 5:30 a. m. |

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 5:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | * 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | * 1:00 p. m. | * 1:50 p. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:50 p. m. | *10:00 a. m. |

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 150 Washington-st.*

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:30 p. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex | * 7:30 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | § 5:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Mail | * 4:50 a. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:15 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *10:00 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | * 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | § 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Night Express | † 9:10 p. m. | * 6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GAVROCHE: THE GAMIN OF PARIS. Fr Miserables of Victor Hugo. Trans edited by M. C. Pyle. Philadelphia: Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

Such a book, among the inanities th the reviewer, comes to him like a fresh fl some rare rosebud tossed up out of dri Poor little Gavroche! Noble Jean V What heart has not grown tender in readi beautiful episode of their lives in that g episodes, "Les Miserables." Who bu that wretched little Gavroche, always sometimes starving, but always ready with a song, a laugh, jest, who, when he shivers, gayly, and, when he steals, ma glad he steals successfully; who drifts ly through his guttered career, without or mother, or any love that he knows, feels within his unloved little heart a the Divine love, a feeling for his race, helpful, budding out in kind deeds, and li sacrifices; wonderful in his vagabond-l lily blooming in filth and slime! One fe own humanity inspired by the paternal sol of the little fellow, stealing, begging, working hard and honestly when the ch given, to provide for his little family,—t waifs whom he finds helpless in the Paris, and shelters under his own unsh wing, to find them afterwards to be h brothers. The little hero b a tiny soldier of the barricades, "a fly wheel of the Revolution," a Napoleon in giving a hint here, lending a hand there now, and a savior of the barricade anon; ling a musket much larger than himsel when the Republicans were failing for ammunition, is out in the street, betw barricade and its assailants, exposed t bullets, filling a hamper with the cartri the soldiers dead in the street, crawling f body to another, writhing, gliding hith thither, emptying the cartridge-boxes as key opens nuts, and, while doing it, Whose heart does not fall with him? Valjean carries the dear, little wounded in his arms, through the sewers, home, he carries us with him when, at the end, we find G and Jean Valjean, and the a family two waif brothers—all united, happy, cure, in Clairvue, on the shores of the blue, bloodless sea, far from perils, we and thank God for the humanity of the which is true, and for the poetry of it, true, and, more than all, for the truth have streets of our own with little Gavro them, to whom it is not too late for us Jean Valjean.

THE BOYS' BOOK ABOUT INDIANS: Bei I SAW AND HEARD FOR THREE YEARS PLAINS. By the Rev. EDMUND B. TUTTLE delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago Keen & Cooke.

There are no literary merits in this b boys, which is written in a bald, halting and there is about it a coarseness of t thought, in marked contrast to the free, ing, and yet refined air, that marks Trow books and Aldrich's inimitable story of Boy." Still, a man of ordinary inte could not fail, unless much more ingenio Mr. Tuttle, to gather, in a three years' the Plains, some facts and incidents of i and we are not surprised to find some i tion of a desultory kind, and some goo dotes, in Mr. Tuttle's records.

JOSEPH NOIREL'S REVENGE. By V. CHE HERMANN AGHA. By W. G. PALGRAVE By I. S. TURGENIEFF. New York: Holt & W

These novels are part of the "Leisur Series," which are announced by the pu to contain works "light, but not trivial eral of the tales of M. Turgenief, the "Liza," have been previously made kn English readers by translation, against which M. Turgenief protested bitterly, did not so much translate as traduce does all such work, if the French "Translation c'est traduction," may be

This Russian takes high rank among E writers. His books are read in every c country. His subjects are mainly take Russian history and Russian life, a given in the form of critical essays, poems, novels, and short stories. His fir work was a vigorous attack upon the sy slavery, since happily abolished. After of the first edition, the Government cen fused to allow him to issue another; ideas it sowed grew rapidly in the fallow m the higher classes of Russia, and hav good fruit. Many of his stories were wr attack some political or social evils of but Liza is a story with no other obje amusement, and no one in search of tha need fear any stronger draughts.

"Hermann Agha" is an Eastern tale, the author says, unlike most Oriental ro is not fiction, but reality,—not inventi narration. It is an episode of the grea tian revolt of the last century, and the of the story is Hermann Wolff, a native o sylvania, who was carried off into slaver a boy, by a band of Turkish marauders. tale of youth, energy, and love, which h all ages and races, a sympathetic intere will go far to outweigh the disc of language and thought th inevitable in the attempt to an Eastern story a Western dress,—perh so much a Western dress as enough of ern style to render it acceptable to taste. By their very nature, there is al such attempts, no matter how irresistib be the open-sesame of the universal lang human passion which they portray, more of failure. Oriental romance is genui when written in the Orient, and inspired influences. Every age has its poetic ideal, and any attempt to introduc another generation, or in another must fail, as Goethe, even with h versal mind, failed when he tried to Greek tragedy. He thought he succeed his critics know from his failure that a tragedy could have been written only in by a Greek, and only in the time when th idea was in its zenith.

ELSIE'S GIRLHOOD. By MARTHA FARQU New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G.

This story is a continuation of "Elsi more," by the same author. It tak heroine from childhood to womanhood, in a pleasant way, the incidents of her l its loves and trials.

GRANVILLE VALLEY. By JACOB ABBOTT York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holm

This is the fourth volume of "The Stories," a serial in the style of "Th Stories," "The Rollo Books," and othe nile works by the same author. Granvill is among the Green Mountains of V where Elvie, a feeble child, spends a under August's care, studying two o hours each day, and devoting the rest door exercise of some kind, which gives ment and practical information at the sa Mr. Abbott has the faculty of looking at cidents of childhood, its toys, its mish adventurous explorations in two-acre l wonderful experiences in what to ma trivial, with the same magnifying imag that make them so momentous to young and his books are, in consequence, most ful to children, for he guides them with strength and discretion of age and all t of youth.

DANIEL BOONE: THE PIONEER OF KEN By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrated. New Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

This is the first of a series of sketches pioneers of American history which D Mead have in preparation. The next will give the life and adventures of Miles ish, whom we all know so well through fellow's delightful verse. Mr. Abbott the history of Boone with the departure lumbus from Palos, in Spain. Ink alway easily from the pen of Mr. Abbott weaves a story as nearly fascinating as Napoleon as the difference of material low, and as veracious. Life in the sequest cesses of the cool, virgin woods of early A certainly need not make a sensitive soul less tender. It is pleasing to know that so such effect upon Daniel, the hero book (all Mr. Abbott's subjects are heroe under the halo of his enthusiasm). That was not merely an adventurous hunter, and coarse as backwoodsmen sometimes trained rather to vigilance than sympathy, is a plant of tenderer growth than usuall in the scene of bear-fights and Indian ba any one can see from this episode in hi We quote from Mr. Abbott. Daniel is tra with his father and family to North Caroli

It is the close of a lovely day. A gentle breez through the tree-tops from the northwest. [Pu attention is asked for this meteorological accu gives the whole recital the impress of truth.]

The trail for the day has led along the ba crystal mountain-stream, sparkling with tro path is smooth for the moccasined feet. Th inured to action, experienced no weariness. of the father and the sons speedily constru open to the south, and perfectly sheltered o and on the sides by the bark o The busy fingers of the have, in the meantime, spread over

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ..9 | Texas steers | 813 | $2.80 |
| .. | Texan steers | 991 | 2.50 |
| ..8 | Texan steers | 1,017 | 2.50 |
| ..7 | Texan steers | 906 | 3.00 |
| ..9 | butchers' stock | 988 | 3.00 |
| ..8 | extra steers | 1,323 | 6.00 |
| ..9 | cows | 837 | 2.00 |
| ..8 | butchers' stock | 1,015 | 3.87½ |
| ..5 | extra steers | 1,426 | 6.50 |
| ..3 | butchers' stock | 1,050 | 3.37½ |
| ..3 | medium steers | 1,289 | 5.00 |
| ..4 | medium steers | 1,200 | 5.00 |
| ..8 | butchers' cows | 1,280 | 3.25 |
| ..8 | Texas cattle | 1,126 | 3.40 |
| ..1 | fair steers | 1,342 | 4.70 |
| ..3 | fair steers | 1,171 | 4.70 |
| ..3 | good steers | 1,281 | 5.37½ |
| ..8 | good steers | 1,234 | 4.00 |
| ..4 | Texas steers | 1,090 | 3.35 |
| ..1 | choice steers | 1,443 | 5.90 |
| ..0 | Texas steers | 1,073 | 3.35 |
| ..3 | good steers | 1,199 | 5.05 |
| ..3 | Texas steers | 954 | 3.30 |
| ..5 | Texas steers | 905 | 3.05 |
| ..8 | Texas steers | 1,017 | 3.50 |
| ..8 | Texas steers | 991 | 3.50 |
| ..6 | cows | 995 | 3.00 |
| ..4 | fleshy steers | 1,100 | 4.25 |
| ..2 | good steers | 1,320 | 5.55 |
| ..3 | good steers | 1,235 | 4.90 |

HOGS—The receipts for the two days aggregate some 75,000. The effect upon the market ... visible in a decline of 25@30c per 100 lbs ... prices current on Tuesday being $3.75@4.00, ... while the closing prices to-day were $3.50@3.70. ... rade opened fairly active this morning, and ... continued so throughout, but after the wants of ... uyers had been fully met, somewhere in the ... ighborhood of 25,000 remained in the pens unsold, and, unless there should be ... marked diminution in the receipts, tomorrow will undoubtedly witness a further ... preciation in values. The extreme range of ... e market was $3.50@3.90 (the outside figure ... ing paid by a shipper for an assorted lot), but ... e great bulk of the transfers were at $3.50@ ... 60. Not only were all the hog-pens filled to ... erflowing, but the sheep-pens and many of ... e cattle yards had to be brought into requisition, to accommodate the vast number of hogs ... at during the past 48 hours have been unloaded at the Union Stock Yards. The market ... osed heavy.

HOG SALES.

| Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 282 | $3.50 | 30 | 409 | $3.75 | 30 | 208 | $3.80 |
| 302 | 3.65 | 82 | 419 | 3.70 | 102 | 208 | 3.75 |
| 273 | 3.60 | 76 | 300 | 3.65 | 49 | 180 | 3.65 |
| 330 | 3.55 | 101 | 303 | 3.65 | 59 | 212 | 3.50 |
| 300 | 3.55 | 29 | 202 | 3.65 | 28 | 204 | 3.65 |
| 341 | 3.50 | 124 | 257 | 3.50 | 42 | 225 | 3.70 |
| 228 | 3.60 | 69 | 239 | 3.50 | 31 | 322 | 3.60 |
| 289 | 3.55 | 47 | 269 | 3.55 | 60 | 264 | 3.60 |
| 234 | 3.55 | 59 | 245 | 3.50 | 57 | 271 | 3.60 |
| 235 | 3.55 | 47 | 333 | 3.60 | 57 | 270 | 3.65 |
| 265 | 3.55 | 46 | 228 | 3.60 | 124 | 297 | 3.65 |
| 320 | 3.55 | 53 | 279 | 3.60 | 45 | 239 | 3.60 |
| 199 | 3.50 | 61 | 276 | 3.50 | 26 | 199 | 3.75 |
| 217 | 3.50 | 50 | 315 | 3.55 | 65 | 285 | 3.50 |
| 255 | 3.55 | 51 | 303 | 3.65 | 66 | 325 | 3.50 |
| 241 | 3.55 | 86 | 272 | 3.65 | 63 | 280 | 3.50 |
| 243 | 3.55 | 59 | 212 | 3.90 | 26 | 270 | 3.50 |
| 312 | 3.65 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock ... without new feature. Buyers were in fair ... endance, and the offerings were well taken ... at $3.25@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.00 ... medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to ... oice.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

### Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

**CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.**

... Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana ... new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union ... West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| ...City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| ...a, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | * 4:10 p. m. | * 4:10 p. m. |
| ...t & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| ...Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ‡ 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| ...City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡ 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| ...Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | ‡ 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

...Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.**

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| ...uque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| ...fic Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| ...uque Express | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| ...ns Express | * 3:00 p. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| ...bury Passenger | * 4:00 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| ...ora & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| ...ora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| ...ora Passenger | * 5:45 p. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| ...ora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:15 a. m. |
| ...uque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| ...fic Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:55 a. m. |
| ...ner's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 a. m. |
| ...ner's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 a. m. |

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.**

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...Louis Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| ...Louis Fast Line | * 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| ...o Mail | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| ...o Express | * 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| ...ngfield Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| ...ngfield Express | * 8:15 p. m. | * 7:55 a. m. |
| ...uque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| ...uque & Sioux City Ex. | * 8:15 p. m. | * 6:10 a. m. |
| ...man Passenger | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | * 6:30 a. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:50 a. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | * 9:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | *12:10 p. m. | * 1:55 p. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 6:45 p. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:35 p. m. |
| ...e Park and Oak Woods | *11:00 p. m. | * 7:35 a. m. |

...Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

**CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.**

...ns arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad ...t, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-...h berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 126 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress ...d Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...e Chicago | * 8:30 a. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| ...at Indianapolis | * 4:30 p. m. | 3:50 a. m. |
| ...at Cincinnati | * 9:30 p. m. | 9:15 a. m. |

...ins arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. ...y line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. ...entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman ...es on night trains.

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.**

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...c Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| ...uque Day Express | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| ...ue Night Express | †10:30 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| ...rt & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| ...rt & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| ...ukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:10 a. m. |
| ...ukee Express | * 9:45 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| ...ukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:45 p. m. |
| ...ukee Passenger (daily) | ‡11:00 p. m. | ‡ 5:15 a. m. |
| ...Bay Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| ...Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |

**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.**

...corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| ...Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| ...Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

**LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**

...corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| ...New York Express, via ...line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| ...Express, via Air Line | * 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| ...Express, via Main Line | †9:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| ...Chicago Accommodation | *12:00 p. m. | * 1:10 p. m. |
| ...t Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | *10:10 a. m. |

**CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.**

...Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Ticket office, corner of Ada and ...ts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner ...ted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 140 ...

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ... | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:10 p. m. |
| ...ville & Terre Haute Ex. | * 7:00 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...xpress | * 9:00 a. m. | 7:30 p. m. |
| ...Express | 5:15 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| ...Line | ‡9:00 p. m. | *8:00 a. m. |
| ... | * 4:35 a. m. | * 6:10 p. m. |
| ...raiso Accommodation | * 3:45 p. m. | * 8:50 a. m. |

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.**

...foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| ...l (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:45 p. m. |
| ...xpress | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| ...n Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| ...c Express | * 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| ...Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| ...ANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| ... | * 4:30 a. m. | *8:45 p. m. |
| ...Express | †9:10 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| ...RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| ...Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GAVROCHE: THE GAMIN OF PARIS. From "Les Miserables" of Victor Hugo. Translated and adapted by M. C. PYLE. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

Such a book, among the inanities that flood the reviewer, comes to him like a fresh flower or some rare rosebud tossed up out of driftwood. Poor little Gavroche! Noble Jean Valjean! What heart has not grown tender in reading this beautiful episode of their lives in that garden of episodes, "Les Miserables." Who but loves that wretched little Gavroche, always ragged, sometimes starving, but always bright, ready with a song, a laugh, or a jest; who, when he shivers, shivers gayly, and, when he steals, makes us glad he steals successfully; who drifts forlornly through his guttered career, without father, or mother, or any love that he knows, and yet feels within his unloved little heart a spark of the Divine love, a feeling for his race, restless, helpful, budding out in kind deeds, and little self-sacrifices; wonderful in his vagabond-life as a lily blooming in filth and slime! One feels his own humanity inspired by the paternal solicitude of the little fellow, stealing, begging, filching; working hard and honestly when the chance is given, to provide for his little family,—two little waifs whom he finds helpless in the maze of Paris, and shelters under his own unsheltered wing, to find them afterwards to be his own brothers. The little hero becomes a tiny soldier of the barricades, "a fly on the wheel of the Revolution," a Napoleon in rags, giving a hint here, lending a hand there; a spy now, and a savior of the barricade anon; handling a musket much larger than himself; and, when the Republicans were failing for want of ammunition, is out in the street, between the barricade and its assailants, exposed to their bullets, filling a hamper with the cartridges of the soldiers dead in the street, crawling from one body to another, writhing, gliding hither and thither, emptying the cartridge-boxes as a monkey opens nuts, and, while doing it, is shot! Whose heart does not fall with him? As Jean Valjean carries the dear, little wounded fellow in his arms, through the sewers, to his home, he carries us with him; and when, at the end, we find Gavroche, and Jean Valjean, and the a family—" his two waif brothers—all united, happy, and secure, in Clairvue, on the shores of the great, blue, bloodless sea, far from perils, we are glad, and thank God for the humanity of the story, which is true, and for the poetry of it, which is true, and, more than all, for the truth that we have streets of our own with little Gavroches in them, to whom it is not too late for us to play Jean Valjean.

THE BOYS' BOOK ABOUT INDIANS: BEING WHAT I SAW AND HEARD FOR THREE YEARS ON THE PLAINS. By the Rev. EDMUND B. TUTTLE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

There are no literary merits in this book for boys, which is written in a bald, halting style; and there is about it a coarseness of tone and thought, in marked contrast to the free, rollicking, and yet refined air, that marks Trowbridge's books and Aldrich's inimitable story of "A Bad Boy." Still, a man of ordinary intelligence could not fail, unless much more ingenious than Mr. Tuttle, to gather, in a three years' life on the Plains, some facts and incidents of interest, and we are not surprised to find some information of a desultory kind, and some good anecdotes, in Mr. Tuttle's records.

JOSEPH NOIREL'S REVENGE. By V. CHERBULIEZ. HERMANN AGHA. By W. G. PALGRAVE. LIZA. By I. S. TURGENIEF. New York: Holt & Williams.

These novels are part of the "Leisure Hour Series," which are announced by the publishers to contain works "light, but not trivial." Several of the tales of I. Turgenief, the author of "Liza," have been previously made known to English readers by translation, against most of which M. Turgenief protested bitterly, as they did not so much translate as traduce him, as does all such work, if the French saying, "Translation c'est traduction," may be believed. This Russian takes high rank among European writers. His books are read in every civilized country. His subjects are mainly taken from Russian history and Russian life, and are given in the form of critical essays, plays, poems, novels, and short stories. His first prose work was a vigorous attack upon the system of slavery, since happily abolished. After the sale of the first edition, the Government censors refused to allow him to issue another; but the ideas it sowed grew rapidly in the fallow minds of the higher classes of Russia, and have borne good fruit. Many of his stories were written to attack some political or social evils of Russia; but Liza is a story with no other object than amusement, and no one in search of that alone need fear any stronger draughts.

"Hermann Agha" is an Eastern tale, which, the author says, unlike most Oriental romances, is not fiction, but reality,—not invention, but narration. It is an episode of the great Egyptian revolt of the last century, and the narrator of the story is Hermann Wolf, a native of Pennsylvania, who was carried off into slavery, while a boy, by a band of Turkish marauders. It is a tale of youth, energy, and love, which have, for all ages and races, a sympathetic interest that will go far to outweigh the discrepancies of language and thought that are inevitable in the attempt to give an Eastern story a Western dress,—perhaps not so much a Western dress as enough of a Western style to render it acceptable to Western taste. By their very nature, there is always, in such attempts, no matter how irresistible may be the open-sesame of the universal language of human passion which they portray, more or less of failure. Oriental romance is genuine only when written in the Orient, and inspired by its influences. Every age has its necessary poetic ideal, and any attempt to introduce that in another generation, or in another clime must fail, as Goethe, even with his universal mind, failed when he tried to write a Greek tragedy. He thought he succeeded, but his critics know from his failure that a Greek tragedy could have been written only in Greek by a Greek, and only in the time when the Greek idea was in its zenith.

ELSIE'S GIRLHOOD. By MARTHA FARQUHARSON. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

This story is a continuation of "Elsie Dinsmore," by the same author. It takes the heroine from childhood to womanhood, telling, in a pleasant way, the incidents of her life, and its loves and trials.

GRANVILLE VALLEY. By JACOB ABBOTT. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

This is the fourth volume of "The August Stories," a serial in the style of "The June Stories," "The Rollo Books," and other juvenile works by the same author. Granville Valley is among the Green Mountains of Vermont, where Elvie, a feeble child, spends a winter under August's care, studying two or three hours each day, and devoting the rest to outdoor exercise of some kind, which gives amusement and practical information at the same time. Mr. Abbott has the faculty of looking at the incidents of childhood, its toys, its mishaps, its adventurous explorations in two-acre lots, its wonderful experiences in what to men is so trivial, with the same magnifying imagination that make them so momentous to young people; and his books are, in consequence, most delightful to children, for he guides them with all the strength and discretion of age and all the heat of youth.

DANIEL BOONE: THE PIONEER OF KENTUCKY. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrated. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

This is the first of a series of sketches of the pioneers of American history which Dodd & Mead have in preparation. The next volume will give the life and adventures of Miles Standish, whom we all know so well through Longfellow's delightful verse. Mr. Abbott begins the history of Boone with the departure of Columbus from Palos, in Spain. Ink always flows easily from the pen of Mr. Abbott, and he weaves a story as nearly fascinating as that of Napoleon as the difference of material will allow, and as veracious. Life in the sequestered recesses of the cool, virgin woods of early America, certainly need not make a sensitive soul any the less tender. It is pleasing to know that it had no such effect upon Daniel, the hero of this book (all Mr. Abbott's subjects are heroes while under the halo of his enthusiasm). That Daniel was not merely an adventurous hunter, rough and coarse as backwoodsmen sometimes are,—trained rather to vigilance than sympathy, which is a plant of tenderer growth than usually found in the scene of bear-fights and Indian battles,—any one can see from this episode in his story. We quote from Mr. Abbott. Daniel is travelling with his father and family to North Carolina:

It is the close of a lovely day. A gentle breeze sweeps through the tree-tops from the northwest. [Particular attention is asked for this meteorological accuracy; it gives the whole recital the impress of inevitable truth.]

The trail for the day has led along the banks of a crystal mountain-stream, sparkling with trout. The path is smooth for the moccasined feet. The limbs, inured to action, experienced no weariness. The axes of the father and the sons speedily construct a camp open to the south, and perfectly sheltered on the roof and on the sides by the bark of trees. The busy fingers of the daughters have, in the meantime, spread over the floor a soft and fragrant carpet of evergreen-twigs. The mother is preparing a supper of trout from the stream, and the fattest of wild turkeys or partridges, or tender cuts of venison, which the rifles of her husband or sons have procured. Voracious appetites render the repast far more palatable than the choicest viands which were ever spread in the banqueting-halls of Versailles or Windsor. Water-fowl of gorgeous plumage sport in the stream, unintimidated by the approach of man. The plaintive songs of forest-birds float in the evening-air. On the opposite side of the stream, herds of deer and buffalo crop the rich herbage of the prairie, which extends far away till it is lost in the horizon. Daniel retires from the converse of the cabin to an adjoining eminence, where, silently and rapturously, he gazes upon the scenes of loveliness spread out before him.

Is not this the mildest-mannered man that ever scalped a savage?

Whatever this might pass for in the columns of the *Ledger*, in which, we believe, Mr. Abbott is a "frequent and valued contributor," it certainly is not history. It is by such suppositious narratives that our Froudes and our Abbotts manufacture, in this generation, the myths and delusions that deceive the next, bewilder the following, and are rejected by the third. As a writer of fiction, Mr. Abbott reached a high place by his novel entitled "The Life of Napoleon;" and, if Daniel Boone fails to add to his reputation as an imaginative writer, it can be attributed only to the inaccuracy of his occasional facts.

### Books Received.

LETTERS ON THE FUTURE LIFE. Addressed to HENRY WARD BEECHER. By B. F. BARRETT. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

IN EXTREMES: A NOVEL. By Mrs. RICHARD S. GREENOUGH. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

MARJORIE'S QUEST. By JEANIE T. GOULD. With Illustrations. By AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY. By the Rev. EDWARD P. ROE. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

MARGARET. By C. C. FRASER TYTLER, Author of "Jasmine Leigh." New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

THE PRAIRIE. By J. FENIMORE COOPER. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP; WITH THIRTEEN OTHER HUMOROUS SKETCHES. With Illustrations by CAREY. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ULYSSES S. GRANT; AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE HON. HENRY WILSON. By CHARLES A. PHELPS. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA: A NOVEL. By HESBA STRETTON. With Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

HINTS ABOUT BUSINESS; A MANUAL OF BUSINESS LAWS, CUSTOMS, AND METHODS. Portland: Hoyt, Fogg & Breed.

DOLLY'S RESOLUTIONS; OR, LETTERS FROM ABROAD. By HANNAH MARIA. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER. By A. B. WARNER. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE DAYS OF JEZEBEL. AN HISTORICAL DRAMA. PETER BAYNE. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

SMALL-POX: THE PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS, AND THEIR PREVENTIVES. By Dr. CARL BOTH. Boston: Alexander Moore. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE. A NOVEL. By JAMES PAYNE. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

DR. WAINWRIGHT'S PATIENT: A NOVEL. By EDMUND YATES. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

FOR THE KING. By CHARLES GIBBON. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

### Periodicals.

We are indebted to R. D. Russell, 148 State street, for advance copies of the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, the *Popular Science Monthly*, *Our Young Folks*, *Godey's Lady Book*, and *Frank Leslie's Magazine*, for January.

## RAILROAD BUILDING IN MICHIGAN.

### Progress of Routes in Which Chicago is Interested—Within Fifty Miles of Mackinaw.

The railroad builders, according to recently compiled exhibits, have done a large amount of work in Michigan the past year, and though indirectly every mile of branch road opened or new line crossing the great trunk routes East and West widens the area open to Chicago trade, still the greater value in the operations of the year attaches to the new routes that open the upper portions of the Peninsula for the first time to the iron-horse.

CHICAGO & MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE.

It is announced that efforts will be made to extend this road to Manistee as soon as spring opens. During the past summer the road has been equipped in a first-class manner, both as regards station houses and rolling stock. The road is doing a heavy freighting business.

GRAND RAPIDS & SAGINAW.

This project has been partially revived, nine gentlemen of Grand Rapids having pledged themselves to pay $100 each where twenty names in all are obtained to a similar pledge. This would aggregate 5 per cent on $40,000 stock, thereby securing the initial organization.

DETROIT, LANSING & LAKE MICHIGAN.

Surveyors have recently been at Howard, the present western terminus of the line, preparatory to a survey of the extension of the road to Lake Michigan. As soon as this survey is completed contracts for clearing, grading, getting out timber, ties, etc., will be let.

JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW.

The track is completed to Otsego Lake, and cars will be running to that place within a week. The station there is known as Summit City, believed to be the most elevated spot in Michigan. Beyond Otsego no rails will be laid this winter, but the work of grading will continue. There is now but fifty miles required to complete the road to Mackinaw. The business of the road keeps pace with its extension, the headwaters of many important lumbering streams having been reached.

GRAND RAPIDS & BAY CITY.

The larger portion of the roadbed from Bay City to Midland is completed. The ties for this section are to be got out this winter, in order that the road may be ready for the laying of the iron next summer.

MUSKEGON & BIG RAPIDS.

The work upon this road is pushed forward with the greatest energy. The prevalence of the horse malady has greatly retarded operations, and it is now announced that there is no hope of the line being completed by Jan. 1. Track is laid as far as Fremont, and proceeds at the rate of a mile a day. Side-tracks and station houses are being erected, so that the laying of the last rail will be the signal for the opening of the entire road.

ST. CLAIR & CHICAGO AIR LINE.

This is the new designation of the Michigan Air Line Railroad Company. About half the distance between Romeo and Washington, some seven miles, is ballasted. Upon the remainder of the distance between the points named there are some deep cuts and fillings that will require a large expenditure. The work will continue until the weather interferes with its successful prosecution. The design of the Company is to build a railroad from St. Clair to Jackson, passing through Pontiac.

## AN HISTORICAL BUILDING.

There are some buildings, even in this comparatively young city, worthy of an historical notice. One of these is the building on the west side of Market street, between Madison and Washington, generally known as the Central Block. This building is noteworthy, because of the fact that it was the first substantial structure to spring from the ashes of our prostrate city; its first foundation stone being laid Oct. 1871, three days after the fire; and also, because it was the meeting place of the Board of Trade during the year succeeding the fire, a portion of the building being occupied by the Board from Nov. 16, 1871, to the anniversary of the fire, the ninth day of October last. The block was built by Judges Farwell and Wilson, upon ground occupied as a dock and yard by the Joliet Mound Company, and was designed for an office building. It is a plain brick structure, six stories high, painted drab, and ornamented with white stone trimmings and an iron cornice.

That portion occupied by the Board of Trade, consisted of a long shed, built in the rear of the main edifice, and was leased to the Board free of charge for three years. Here was transacted the bulk of the produce and grain business of Chicago for one year, and it was within this rude structure that men's hearts were encouraged, and the commercial world of Chicago returned to its former activity, after a sea of fire had rolled over them. It may be said that this room was the place where was enacted the first scene of that story of our prostration and recovery, which is so wonderful that it has been talked of and read about all over the world. It is therefore fitting that when this building has been converted to another purpose, its history should be recorded.

Some time ago the entire block was rented to Thomas Kendrick & Co., to be reconstructed into an European hotel, and, on Wednesday last, the Central Hotel restaurant and billiard room was formally opened to the public in the rooms occupied by the Board of Trade. The event was celebrated by a dinner given by the proprietors to a large number of invited guests. The hotel proper will not be opened until Jan. 1. It is being well arranged for a hotel, and the managers promise that it shall be first-class in all its appointments.

This house is in the centre of business, being surrounded by Field, Leiter & Co., J. F. Fargo & Co., Field, Benedict & Co., and many other prominent business houses.

It will be quite an acquisition to Market street, which has been much improved on its river side by the erection of Central Block. The building will continue to be occupied by the United States Signal Service and the Western Union Telegraph offices. This, in brief, is the history of one of the memorable buildings of Chicago, a history which, while it may not be of much interest now, will be very valuable a quarter of a century hence.

## PINCHBACK.

### The History of a Louisiana Political Magnate.

Who is P. B. S. Pinchback? has been the frequent question asked during the past two weeks by the readers of the *World*. To answer this question, a *World* reporter meeting an old resident of New Orleans yesterday, almost naturally put the same question, with the following results:

"P. B. S. Pinchback is a light, saffron-colored negro of good personal appearance. He was raised in Georgia, and is the son of Major William Pinchback, a once wealthy planter. 'Pinch,' as he is more frequently called by the unterrified of the Crescent City, was born in 1837 or 1838. Being a really handsome child, he was much liked by his father, who, before dying, in 1848, provided that his pet and his slave mother, and her other children, should be sent to Cincinnati, where, for about a year, they lived in comfortable circumstances, Pinch going to public school, where he received the rudiments of a very fair education. But his mother's slender means gradually became exhausted, and her son was compelled to seek employment. Like hundreds of other young darkies he went a-steamboating, and for some years ran on the Ohio, making frequent trips to New Orleans. Being a bright, active youth, he soon became a favorite with travellers. This was in the days when a rattling game of cards was played on almost all the river boats, and no one took more interest in them than did the future politician. Nor did his knowledge of the game stand amiss. Pinch took everything in from the mysteries of draw poker to the knotty points of political discussion, and no one probably is better posted to-day on the old Kansas-Missouri row than our so-called Governor. During the early part of the war Pinchback is said to have laid off very quietly in New Orleans. But I have heard, and that too from persons of his own color, that he spent most of his time and obtained almost his whole living as a runner for Foster, who kept a slave pen at the corner of Union and Baronne streets, and for a similar institution that used to be located near Dauphine and Esplanade streets. As a runner, I mean a man employed to hunt up the whereabouts of runaway negroes with a view to their recapture.

"Pinchback, however, like a good many others of his race, turned up 'trooly loil' after Farragut had succeeded in placing his fleet in front of the city, although just before that he had enrolled his name as a member of the free colored battalion ordered to be raised for the defence of New Orleans by its then commander, General Mansfield Lovell. But when Butler called for troops Pinchback volunteered, and became a member of the First Louisiana Native Guard, and did good service, behaving with much pluck and efficiency in one of the charges participated in by that command against Port Hudson. Shortly after the fall of that stronghold Pinchback, for some reason, was discharged, returning to New Orleans, where he became quite a favorite at headquarters, mainly it is said from his capacity for bringing information as to what was going on in New Orleans, both among its citizens and the officers stationed there. Pinch was, however, ambitious to wear shoulder-straps, and Banks appointed him a Captain of the First Louisiana Cavalry of African descent. He went to work, and quickly succeeded in obtaining some forty or fifty negroes, most of whom were recruited from the parish prison. But, before mustering them into the United States service, the War Department issued an ordered forbidding the issuing of commissions to colored men. Pinch, consequently, was beaten out of his company, which was subsequently given to a young man from Maine, and the company became known as Company E, Fourth United States Colored Cavalry. Pinchback now gave up all ideas of becoming a soldier, and settled down to business. He either became the actual owner or a silent partner of a famous negro coffee-house (which, in New Orleans, means a place where whiskey and everything else except coffee may be bought), known as the 'Young America,' and situated, I think, at the corner of Treme and Conti streets. Here Pinchback made some money. He played a fine game of cards,—but few could beat him, and as he was very temperate, he very seldom ended a loser. He was an enthusiastic admirer of cock-fighting, and almost every Sunday morning could be found at the Old Spanish Pit, backing his opinion to the tune of fifties, and, occasionally, a hundred, on the respective merits of the gray or red. Even in this, as in most games, Pinch was a lucky cuss, and at the last cock-fight I was at in New Orleans I saw him 'scoop' the Hon. John, of New York, for a couple of hundred.

"In 1867, Pinchback turned his attention to politics, and was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that assembled in Mechanic's Institute in the latter part of November of that year. Here Pinch's early knowledge, with his natural sharpness and some study, came into play. In the Convention he was a fluent and forcible speaker, at times quite conservative in his views. He had great influence with many of the other colored delegates; but towards the latter part of the Convention he ceased to be conservative, making, on one occasion, a very radical speech, in which he threatened the inhabitants of New Orleans with the torch. How the Convention concluded its labors, the so-called adoption of the Constitution by the people is now a matter of history. Pinchback was now a thorough politician. He was elected from his district either as a member of the House or to the Senate. If to the former, at the next election he was elected Senator. Anyhow, he was the intimate friend of Governor Warmoth. So much so that, at the State Convention held in August, 1871, which was the beginning of the present trouble, when the Custom House party, under the leadership of Casey, Packard & Company, captured the Convention, Pinchback, siding with Warmoth, was elected President of the Warmoth Convention, and subsequently became Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on President Grant at Long Branch. In November of the same year, Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, died. Warmoth at once called a special session of the Senate to elect a President, who should be Lieutenant Governor of the State. The Senate met on the 6th of December, and after some sparring between the factions, Pinchback was elected by a vote of 18 to 16. The row witnessed at the opening portion of the last session of the Louisiana Legislature will be remembered by those conversant with the doings in the reconstructed Southern States, and how Pinchback was still loyal to his friend Warmoth. But when the Presidential question became hot they differed, Warmoth declaring himself in favor of the Cincinnati movement, while Pinchback, with his usual sharpness, stuck to Grant. The State Conventions were held, and Pinchback received the nomination for Congressman-at-Large, his opponent being his old political chum, Captain George A. Sheridan. The election took place on Monday, Nov. 4, the result of which was no doubt a triumph for what was known as the Fusion ticket, which was made up partially of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, Warmoth giving the ticket full support on condition that if the election resulted favorably he should be the candidate of the party to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the expiration of the term for which William Pitt Kellogg was elected. But the authorities at Washington think differently, and Pinchback has been declared elected as Congressman-at-Large. This brings Pinchback down to the present situation."

"But what is Mr. Pinchback's present social position in New Orleans?"

"Oh! the least said about Pinch's social position or morals the better. You can calculate what he is from what I have told you of his life during the last ten years. Among the so-called moral members of colored society in New Orleans, Pinch is a shining light. He is a deacon of a church held in the Straight University, and can be seen almost any Sunday passing the plate round. Like nearly all his race he is an enthusiastic admirer of fast horses, and I believe drives a fine team of trotters. But I would advise the members of the next Congress not to ask Pinch to their rooms for a quiet game at cards, for if they do Pinch will beat them at any game, and if they quarrel with him they will find him a good shot."

### Americans in Russia—Sequel to the Diamond Robbery—Attempt to Escape—Branded and Knouted.

*St. Petersburg Correspondence of the New York Sun.*

The American diamond thieves, Davis and Saunders, who at St. Petersburg robbed the Russian Empress and three of the Imperial museums in the great city, confessed their crime to the authorities, and were sentenced to ten years' transportation to the Ural Mountains. Full particulars were given in our paper not long ago. The two Americans were kept in the Moscow Penitentiary until the 4th of October, when, being clad in the common fur robes of the convict, they were marched out, chained together hand and foot, with 300 other wretched convicts, and started *en route* for their cheerless destination. Surrounded by a battalion of soldiers of the line, and followed by a jeering crowd, the miserable procession passed along, in the midst of it these two Americans who had mingled in the best society of New York. Davis and Saunders all along acted with extreme resignation, and seemed not to notice one another, though chained together, but, when coming in sight of the village of Dalgorow, twenty-nine miles from Moscow, they broke their fetters, and, rushing upon the soldiers nearest them, snatched their muskets, and incited the other convicts to follow their example, which, for a time, partially succeeded, the guard being weak at that point. All were secured again, however, and the two Americans were sentenced by the Military Governor of the next town to be branded on the forehead and be knouted with fifty lashes, which was carried out. Shrieks of agony followed the branding, and, after the knouting, they were unconscious, and they proceeded on their way to the toil of the criminal in the Ural Mountains.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Since the 20th of October last the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have expended over $55,000 in buildings in Milwaukee.

—George N. Taffer, ex-Coroner and ex-officio Sheriff seven months, filling out the unexpired term of S. A. Caird, deceased, committed suicide at his home in Pinckneyville, Ill., Tuesday morning, by taking an overdose of morphine. Intemperance was the cause.

—Up to the 15th inst. 95 miles of the Colorado Central were graded between Golden and Julesburg, out of 215. The road is complete to Black Hawk, and cars are running into the depot. More freight is offering than three locomotives can transport.

—The Cass County-seat question is still in an exciting condition. The other day an injunction was laid by Beardstown upon the County officers to prevent them from removing the records or holding court in Virginia. At the close of the argument Judge Turner dissolved the injunction. The counsel for Beardstown then asked for a stay of proceedings for ten days, which was granted.

—In Virginia, the number of white males assessed for taxes for the year 1872 was 151,931, and the number of colored males so assessed was 97,855. The value of personal property listed for taxation was $77,850,510.71, and the amount of income so listed was $3,290,980.78. The value of lands and lots is $261,411,108.89, which is $17,704,961.49 less than the value ascertained under the reassessment made in 1870.

—The Emperor of Russia has announced that next year the official account of the Grand Duke Alexis' travels in this and other countries will be published in the form of an elegant book, which will also contain the diary of his young Royal Highness in full. Though published in the Russian language, it is hinted in the higher literary circles that a large edition of the forthcoming work will be printed in English, and for the especial edification of the Americans who showed the Prince so many attentions while he was with us.

### "If You Know Any Just Cause."

The Napanee (Conn.) *Beaver* relates the following story: A joke, altogether too good to be lost for want of telling, occurred in the Methodist Church in a village not ten miles from Napanee, a few months ago. The minister, after the service, published the banns of a marriage between a loving and interesting couple, and that portion of the form where the words "if you know any just cause, &c., came in, the minister, whether from any previous knowledge or not, looked straight at a young gentleman directly at the foot of the pulpit. This gentleman, thinking he was personally alluded to, immediately rose up amid the laughter of the congregation, and exclaimed, "Oh, no; not the slightest objection, sir."

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW RESTAURANT, OCCUPYing first-floor and basement on East Madison-st., a part or all to be sold at once on account of illness of one of owners. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Agents, 131 East Madison-st.

A SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale on account of sickness; $2,500 to $5,000 required. Splendid opening. KIMBALL & CO., 171 Madison-st.

CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—A FIRST-CLASS saloon on one of the best corners of the South Side, and with a long lease, for sale at a bargain. NOOKIN & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, SOUTHWEST CORner West Washington-st., Exchange Building, to rent. The furniture, etc., all complete, ready for business, for sale. Apply at Room 43, Exchange Building.

M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LASALLE-ST., HAS for sale: Drug stock, low rent, good trade, $2,500. Two stocks hardware, $5,000 and $8,000. Stock paints and wall paper, $10,000. Will take part real estate on either of above. Also, wanted, wholesale stock groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, or paints and oils. Will pay cash and first-class real estate.

ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING CIGAR STANDS IN the city for sale cheap. No. 371 State-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—ONE-HALF OF a first-class and good paying restaurant for sale. Will take $1,500 down and balance on time, to be paid out of the profits of the business. For an interview, address Y 90, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. STATE rights for sale, of Harris' patent rotary steam engine and wrought-iron sectional boiler; the best and cheapest engine and boiler made; have been in operation over three years. 88 Market-st.

TO PHYSICIANS—A PHYSICIAN WITH $1,500 CAN secure a first-class specialty, paying $12,000 per year. Address P. W. WRIGHT, Post Office.

THE IRON WORKS 19 AND 21 MEAGHER-ST. FOR sale; would sell the whole or take a partner; a good moulder or machinist preferred.

$450 WILL BUY A COMPLETE SUITE OF OFfice furniture, and upwards of $250 worth of goods, that can be easily sold at 100 per cent profit. Address B 61, Tribune office.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO FILL VACANCY caused by ill health, in profitable cash business; cash required, $1,200, with reference. 350 State-st., Tea store.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL cash business, paying several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO TRAVEL and establish agents for the sale of an article that has paid over $15,000 in the last 2 years. Room 9, 171 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELlent business qualifications wishes to invest $6,000 or $7,000 in some good legitimate business. No attention to communications not giving kind of business and name. Address in confidence, T 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $20,000 TO $25,000, to take an interest in a sash, door, and blind business in this city, having a very extensive and paying city and country trade. This is an excellent opening for a party wishing to take control of such a business. Address PARTNER, care of Bowle's Advertising Agency, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $20,000 TO $25,000, to take an interest in a sash, door, and blind business in this city, having a very extensive and paying city and country trade. This is an excellent opening for a party wishing to take control of such a business. Address PARTNER, care of Bowles' Advertising Agency, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH TO ACT as cashier, etc., for a money-making, travelling business; $1,000 to $3,000 weekly profits sure. Apply to D. C. ANDREWS, 341 West Madison-st., second floor.

## FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased; loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 109 East Madison.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL, AND secured papers. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, for 60 or 90 days; first-class secured notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities; short loans a specialty. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AND houses on leased ground. Purchase money notes wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 161 Monroe-st.

WANTED—$500 FOR 30 DAYS ON GOOD REAL security, State rates, etc. Address K 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—$8,000 TO $10,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 10 per cent and commission. One of the most available pieces of real estate in Kane County, worth about three times the amount, without the improvements, as security. Abstracts complete. Address K 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SECURE BY FEB. 1, $1,000 TO $1,500 3 to 5 years on a No. 1 Iowa real estate security. Address, stating terms, Z 41, Tribune office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, No. 290 West Madison-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MINNIE L—: WILL EXPECT YOU at the party Friday. H.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Edward Jones, son of Edward Jones, Mount Pleasant, Racine County, Wis. When last heard from, he was stopping with Francis Formas, No. 462 North Levee-st., St. Louis, Mo. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his parents. Address EDWARD JONES, care of Vaughan & Williams, Racine, Wis.

## MUSICAL.

ANY PERSON WANTING A BARGAIN IN A PIANO for a holiday present, please address R 67, Tribune office. Piano perfectly new.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ONE CHICKering, with carved legs; price, $150; one, $75. Repairing promptly attended to at the Chicago Piano Factory, 239 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MARBLE FRONT house, on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st., easy terms. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down. 5 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400; ONLY $50 DOWN—WE HAVE the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means; don't go out of the city to buy a lot; we can sell you one convenient to street-cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 139 Twentieth-st., on leased ground, 10 rooms, and modern improvements; a great bargain. HENRY E. MARBLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NORTHEAST CORner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; lot 103x83; parties wishing to improve. No money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK, SWELL FRONT, French roof, basement houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, and the best looking block in West Division; will be sold on easy terms and very low prices, if applied for soon, on the premises, between Paulina and Wood, on West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—300 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, ONLY 2 blocks from the depot, at South Englewood. Price $200 each, payable $40 cash, and $40 per year. Call and get plats of the subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements, and lot 20x125 feet, corner Seminary-av. and Dunning-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE LOTS on Prairie and Indiana-avs., in vicinity of Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. J. H. KEELER, 143 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSES of 6 and 12 rooms on North and West Sides ranging from $2,200 to $3,500. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 94 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP BLOCKS 15, 16, 17, and 18, Section 19, 39, 14. Lots on Hasting, Mitchell, Henry, Catherine, and Clayton-sts, between Ashland-av. and Wood-sts, $200 to $1,000 each. Lots on Ashland-av., near Twenty-second-st., $1,800 each. JAMES STINSON, Room 8, 79 LaSalle-st. (Magie Block).

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—A LARGE NUMber of the most desirable lots for residence purposes, immediately adjoining and south of the city limits, at low prices and on liberal terms. The demand for such property must of necessity be unusually great as the season advances. Now is the time to buy for those who intend to build in the spring, or who are looking for investments in property that must unquestionably increase in value, inasmuch as the demand for good houses in good localities is now, and must be for a year or two to come, greater than the supply. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5, 6, 10, AND 20 ACRES FOR A FEW days at two-thirds its value, close to depot and schools, and near the city. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM of 160 acres, 60 miles from Chicago. Also garden farm of 20 acres. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 24.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY OR GOOD INSIDE lots, in exchange for three houses and lots on the South Side. L. WHITNEY, Room 25, 154 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE A BUILDING lot and pay for it in carpenter work. W S B, Farmers' Bank; cor. Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON South Side, worth, say, $18,000, in exchange for acre-property, one mile south of Lake Shore Park. WM. D. PALMER & CO., Real Estate, No. 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, a medium-sized residence north of Twenty-fifth-st., and east of Wabash-av.; must contain all modern improvements; or I will buy and pay all cash for a first-class house, if it can be had cheap. Address, giving number of street and price, E. C., care COOK, COBURN & CO.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON WABASH-AV., opposite the Post Office, cheap. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in brick block, 97 South Desplaines-st., near Madison. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two; private dwelling. 514 Wabash-av. Price moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING-room, with privilege of sitting-room; price $15 per month, to lady or gentleman, at 83 South Green-st., with gas and care.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, for single gentlemen, in a first-class house and fine locality, on South Side; also, dining-room, kitchen, etc., with suite of rooms, to parties desiring first-class accommodations. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH modern conveniences, with or without board. 929 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF GOOD HOUSE ON Fulton-st. at $20 per month. MASON & MILLS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR $5 PER MONTH. Convenient for laundress or seamstress. Apply in the afternoon. JAS. T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julian, 131 and 153 Dearborn-st., by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, nicely furnished, en suite or singly, with or without board. Apply for particulars at HALL'S RESTAURANT, 192 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS IN REAR OF 119 FOURTH-av. Apply to PEKIN TEA COMPANY.

TO RENT—ROOMS ABOVE STORE 323 ARCHER-av., two front rooms $10, and six back rooms $15. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—7 BRICK DWELLings (new) southeast corner Rush and Illinois-sts. One brick store, 2-story and basement (new), 50x55; will rent upper story, store-room, or basement separately. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 43, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, ON South Side, well located. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING 30 Thirty-first-st., convenient to horse and steam-cars; rent, $40 per month. Apply next door, No. 48, or at Room 12, Oriental Building, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Garibaldi-st. and Stewart-av.; $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE ON CAMPbell-av., near Van Buren-st. Also, cottage 661 West Indiana-st.; immediate possession. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 188 Howe-st., hot and cold water. New 2-story and basement brick houses, 176 and 180 Howe-st. Two-story frame house 655 Larrabee-st. Six rooms on second floor, Larrabee, near Sophia. All desirable, convenient to street cars and three blocks from centre of Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, Room 1 Stone's Building, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—10 ROOMS, INCLUDING BATH ROOM; pleasantly located. At 175 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE NO. 1457 Indiana-av. Inquire at house or 361 East Washington-st.; $17.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—8-ROOM COTTAGE, new, 2 blocks from cars, South Side. by W. W. WATSON, Room 4, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, ON MILL, NEAR REUBEN-st., water, etc., $10 per month. J. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON DEERING-ST., NEAR Archer-av. cars, water, etc. J. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TENEMENT ON COOLIDGE-ST., near Blue Island-av., cheap, to a good tenant. PHILO ALLEN, 123 West Washington-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms. 119 and 121 West Washington-st., second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT—OUR STORE, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Michigan-av., 100 feet square, and well adapted to storage of heavy goods. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE AND ROOMS above, also warehouse in rear, No. 97 Twenty-second-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms, east of State, and within five blocks of Twenty-second-st.; with or without board; best of reference given. Address K 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms suitable for 4 gentlemen, east of Centre-av. and west of Morgan-st. Address WYCKOFF, 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN a central locality, either South or West Side, with all modern appointments; must contain at least 10 rooms, and be fully furnished. Party can give ample references. Address R 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, OR TO RENT with privilege of purchase, a water-power flouring mill, having a capacity of 100 to 200 barrels; must be in good running order, and at a point having good shipping facilities, and where wheat is easily obtained. Address X 84, Tribune office.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES, 11x20, RIGHT AND left hand; 12x20 left hand; 16x28 right hand. Two boilers, 18 feet long, 44 inches diameter, 2 16-inch flues; 1, 18 feet long, 48 inches diameter, 2 17-inch flues; 1, 12 feet long, 44 inches diameter, 40 3-inch tubes; 1, 14 feet long, 60 inches diameter, 53 3½-inch tubes. All new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 56 inches diameter, 6x24 in flues; with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 186 South Halsted-st.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—ON JAN. 1, BY AN OLD ESTABLISHed wholesale tea house, a first-class travelling salesman for Wisconsin and Minnesota. To one who has good experience in travelling as a tea salesman in those States, and can command a large and desirable trade, a liberal salary will be paid; no other need apply. Address, with references, W. T. LEROW, care Carrier No. 14.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesmen, thoroughly posted in teas; having an established trade preferred. Address F 13, Tribune office, for 5 days.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, IN THE stationery business; German preferred; references required. Apply at 126 Twenty-second-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—2 GOOD MACHINISTS, AND 1 FIRST-class moulder, to go to Michigan, Americans or Englishmen preferred. Address immediately, W 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LATHERS ON SOUTH SIDE Randolph-st., between Dearborn and State.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HAT SALESMAN WHO CAN CONtrol a good trade in Central and Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Apply to WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A block of stores. Address K 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS, 100 HEWERS, TO make cross-ties. Good contracts to let. Keyser & Bagnell contractors. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR CHAMBERS' Book of Days, a miscellany of popular antiquities in connection with the calendar, including anecdote, biography, history, curiosities of literature, and oddities of human life and character. Also, Chambers' Encyclopedia and other publications by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. S. BURROWS, 226 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL a staple household article that pays a large percentage. Address or call on R. NEVERS, Jr., Room 23, Nevada Block, Chicago.

WANTED—25 MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR Ohio; part fare advanced to those having baggage. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THE BEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE city, to men out of employment, offered by SMITH & WHITEHOUSE, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE A BOARDing house; all equipped; full of boarders. Rent taken in board. 29 West Adams-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT by PHILLIPS & CO., 118 Washington-st., Room 25. Business legitimate; pays $25 per week.

WANTED—10 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA to go out to-day; 15 coal miners; free fare; 500 for railroads and farms South. Cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, IN CITY OR country, are offered the best chance to make money on small capital, by A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING CANVASSER. Apply at The Mercantile Agency, corner Fifth-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED—25 MORE WOODCHOPPERS FOR Michigan and Indiana; also 15 coal miners; high pay; free fare; 1,200 men for Texas and Cairo & Fulton Railroad; half fare; cheap tickets South. Apply at 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR TEXAS PACIFIC, and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; 500 for P. J. Kennedy & Co., levee work; must leave this evening; agent goes with the men from 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—A MAN OF SOBER AND STEADY habits, who understands the oyster business thoroughly, to cook behind a counter. Apply at once. 36 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MINSTREL PERFORMers, double song and dance men, also voices to fill a quintette, and good musicians to complete orchestra. Apply after 10 a. m. to GEORGE S. THURBER, 283 State-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing, at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD, to take care of a child part of the time. Call at South Side House, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 921 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL—NORWEGIAN OR Swede preferred—to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Apply at 401 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY GIRL AT 287 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 210 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A GOOD kitchen girl; steady employment and good wages; German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age, willing to assist in general housework. Apply at 75 North Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALity for all kinds of housework in city and country, at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE WOMAN cook at HALL'S Restaurant, 192 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 12 OR 15 YEARS OLD to take care of one small child. Apply at once at 1310 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a middle-aged person preferred. Apply at 507 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY LADY TO OVERSEE two children, and assist in light work. None need come but those who can give references as to honesty. No Irish. At 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE COOK; COME ready for work, early. Apply to head cook, Everett House, 218 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COLORED GIRL FOR KITCHEN. 475 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UPPER WORK, AT 564 Michigan-av.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker. Call at corner North Dearborn and Erie-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL THAT SPEAKS English, to work at repairing in a tailor shop. No. 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO UNderstands running a sewing machine, and has had experience in selling goods; first-class references required. Inquire at 93 South Halsted-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES to solicit for a new and popular book. Expenses paid. J. A. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOME AT $1.25 AN ACRE CAN BE HAD IN the vicinity of the Southwest Colony of Colorado; also, other extra inducements offered to parties wishing to go with us. Address or call on GILL & HAWK, Agents, No. 171 East Madison-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, OR ADjusted. Posting done evenings or day-time. Call or address G. L. BELL, Jr., 198 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROcured. Loans negotiated. Business chances open requiring $250 to $5,000. KIMBALL & CO., General Brokers, 171 Madison-st.

KEEP OUT THE COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW, and dust; saves one-half the fuel. WILLIAM FRIETTS gives personal attention to putting on weather strips; store, 144 West Harrison-st., Chicago; all orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed; please drop me a line.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., for sale at half the usual price. Auction sale each day at 10 o'clock of unredeemed pledges. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 263 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME LEGITIMATE business, either city or country, (commission preferred), for my services and a little money; references made satisfactory. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW COPIES OF THE TRIBUNE, dated Jan. 16, 1872, at counting-room of this office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE, WITH burglar-proof chest. Address R. LINDEMAN, Room 11, 161 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—BILLIARD LICENses; also a bar license. THOS. KENDRICK & CO., Central Hotel, 82 Market-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERtising medium for Western, Southern, and Central States, dailies and weeklies. Address, stating terms, V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND IRON VAULT LINing, with doors, and a second-hand burglar-proof safe, or a large fire-proof safe with burglar-proof box; suitable for banker's use. Address, to-day, MUSIEK & GROSS, Room 25, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 323 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES —Gentlemen wishing to make their wives or daughters Christmas presents of one of these celebrated machines, will please address L. P. GARRETT, Agent, 343 Fulton-st., and he will call on you.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 332 West Madison-st., branch 960 Wabash-av.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 18TH, FROM a Wabash-av. stage, the round tin bank, containing $25.50. Five dollars reward will be given for its return to Z. I. P. office, corner Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-av.

LOST—ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA AND Wilson-sts., a pocket-book containing a gentleman's ring. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to 74 Wilson-st.

LOST—ON STATE-ST. OR WABASH-AV.—A PORTmonnaie, containing from $15 to $18 in currency, with Mrs. Horace Mason's name stamped on the inside. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 268 State-st.

FOUND—AN ELEGANT OPERA GLASS, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Address, with description, T 46, Tribune office.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHTS FOR SIMPson's Universal Door-spring and Simpson's Bedstead-fastener. The manufacturers time is particularly inviting. IRON MEN'S AGENCY, 135 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—60 LOADS GOOD SAND, CORNER OF Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE furniture, in a room close to the Chamber of Commerce. Address D 11, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hat salesman a travelling situation for Northern Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Address E 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE BUSIness man as bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or otherwise; unquestionable city references given. Address G. TEMPLER, Uhlich House, State and Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, shipping clerk, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful; six years' experience in grocery business. Address P, 320 South Water-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WHOLESALE HARDware salesman; eight years' experience; now with a first-class house in this city, last two and one-half years on the road, is open for an engagement for the coming year. Address B, care Carrier No. 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN SALESman, great experience in fancy dry goods and renowned window dresser; has large acquaintance to bring to employer. Address G 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a young man of large experience; used to handling money, and an expert counterfeit detector. Highest city references. L 74, Tribune Branch office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGINEER WHO HAS had eleven years' experience, and can give first-class references, desires a situation. Address T. J. BRYERTON, No. 374 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER, IN A slaughter-house or in packing-house; a young Scotchman, who understands his business. Address J. K., 111 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO CAN DO nice plain cooking, as cook or second cook. Address WILLIAM HINES, 3?6 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, who has had 10 years experience as salesman, wishes a situation in a first-class mens store. No salary asked the first week. Address H 13, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A PRIVATE carriage, by an A No. 1 hand; sober and industrious (German); understands all his duties. Address F 60, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF steady habits and good moral character, in a place where he can make himself generally useful; speaks German and English, and writes a good hand. Best of city references given. Address G 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF one year's editorial experience, as news or local editor; is a practical printer and has a good academic education. References if required. Address X 10, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, in some first-class boarding-house or restaurant. Please call at 471 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO THE work in a small family. Address ...

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like a few more families to sew for by the day or week. Apply at 517 South State-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIvate family, as wet nurse; can come well recommended. Call at 650 Centre-av., in front.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with board, $5.50 and $6 per week. Day board, $3.50.

43 CENTRE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; house first-class, with modern improvements.

134 WARREN AV.—FRONT PARLOR, LARGE, well lighted, with hot air register, and very invitingly furnished, for either married couple or party of three young gents, or three young ladies; accommodations also for one young lady at $6.50; house and table superior.

151 WEST MONROE-ST.—ACCOMMODATION for a few boarders; terms, $5 per week; also, day board.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front room to let with board.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ROOM on second floor with closet, hot and cold water, and heated by furnace. Suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN—BOARD and a pleasant home, with well-furnished rooms; dinner at 6 o'clock.

591 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board, in a new stone front house with all modern improvements; cars pass the door; family private, and terms low.

723 FULTON-ST.—SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for man and wife or four gents. Hot and cold water in room; also, all modern improvements. Terms reasonable; good table.

ALBION HOUSE, 208 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—Furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen, with or without board; transient board $1.50 per day.

### South Side.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with or without board, en suite or single.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—1 FRONT ROOM, ALSO A back room, to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A gent and wife, or three or four gentlemen, can find pleasant furnished rooms, with all conveniences and board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for gentleman, wife, and two children. Terms reasonable. No notice taken without statement of price. Must be convenient to Halsted and Lake-sts. Address D, 165 West Lake-st.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A suite of rooms, with board, on Michigan or Wabash-avs. Address K 11, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, AND to-morrow at the same hour; 2 fine teams, can't be beat, come in this morning; 40 other horses of all grades; 3 open buggies, 4 sets of single harness, set of double harness. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold; outside sales attended to at short notice; stock for sale every day; good stabling at low prices, at new brick barn, 263 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & J. MORTON.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS EASTERN CUTTER. Cheap. 133 Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—1 HORSE, HARNESS, LIGHT WAGON and sleigh, cheap, at 1107 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE KENTUCKY HORSE and a boy's pony. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO FINE SLEIGHS, BOTH made by Studebaker Bro.; one very fine, with silver trimmings, 4-seated; the other a Portland-shape climbing seat, for two or four persons. Inquire of R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF PORTland swell-box cutters, and two-seated sleighs. A. B. CLARK & CO., 402 and 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT OF GOOD CUTTERS, PORTlands, swell, and square boxes cheap. Inquire at 146 West Madison-st.

SLEIGH PARTIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with bob sleighs at reasonable terms, by applying at 457 West Erie-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!!—FOR FINE PORTLANDS, go to HATHAWAY'S, 349, also 600 State-st. Prices reduced.

SLEIGHS—THE FINEST PORTLANDS IN THE city at CONNELLY'S Carriage Manufactory, 134 West Adams-st.; a pair of heavy bobs for bus or hand sleighs.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—WE HAVE A LARGE stock of business and pleasure sleighs for sale at very low prices. FLETCHER, L... & CHENEY, 234 State-st.

W... TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF MULES. SPAULDING & MERRICK, 9 to 15 River-st.

WANTED—10 TO 20 YOUNG, SOUND HORSES, from 1,075 upwards, in shipping order. JOSEPH LAMB & CO., corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP-PHAETON AND thoroughly gentle horse, for lady's use. Must be cheap. Inquire at Room 3, Honore Block.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE GOOD MAN IN EVERY town in the United States to sell the new sewing machine starter, which is the best selling attachment in the market. It will positively start the machine in the right way without removing the hands from the work while sewing; also prevents the machine from running or starting backwards. Sample sent on receipt of $1.25. G. W. COOK & CO., Room 8, 135 Clark-st. A few more city men wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $12 A DAY—AGENTS are making it with my goods; they are a necessity with every family, and pay a large profit; therefore, all agents are successful. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, 48 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, to call at Room 9, 171 East Madison-st., and secure an agency for an article that takes the lead of any article in the market. Call and see it. A. KNOWLES.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS in city or country can see the fastest selling and most profitable article in the city, at Room 17, No. 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, ETC., ON INSTALments at lowest cash prices to prompt paying parties. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$175 WORTH BLACK WALNUT FURniture; $25 cash, balance on time. Inquire of A. J. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all, elegant, compact, and economical; it can be used where no other bedstead can be, occupies only one-fourth the room of an ordinary bedstead, and will fit any niche in your house, six styles, and all sizes. The Child's Christmas bedstead is now ready, the best child's bed ever invented; the novelty of the season; prices, $12, $16, $22, $28, $35, $50, $65, $65, $75, $85, according to style; sold on installments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A 1,760 ACRE FARM AND $20,000, more or less, for improved or unimproved Chicago real estate. Apply Room 15, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CHEAP SOUTH Side lot for set of parlor and bedroom furniture, with carpets. A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN ACREproperty in exchange for five frame houses and lot fronting on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; cash pay 10 per cent. WM. D. PALMER & CO., Real Estate, No. 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT block of marble-front houses for acre-property or a good farm. Address D 11, Tribune office.

## POLITICAL.

### The Warmothite Committee of One Hundred Visit the President.

### A Slight Difference of Opinion as to the Duties of the Administration.

### Latest Phase of the Alabama Legislative Troubles.

### Permanent Organization of the Senate Effected Through Compromise

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—This afternoon the Louisiana Citizens' Committee, in accordance with a previous arrangement through Attorney General Williams, had an interview with President Grant in his business office at the Executive Mansion. Judge Campbell explained the purpose of their coming to Washington, and gave a brief account of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, in consequence of which commerce was seriously affected, and trade generally so injured that the people are dismayed. The unfavorable condition of affairs not only injured that State, but other States having close business relations with Louisiana. As there was no prospect of a just and satisfactory solution of the present trouble by means of the agency now at work, the people, through the Committee, asked that in this exigency Associate Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Woods, of the Circuit Court of the United States, may take charge of the judicial administration of the Circuit Court, sitting in New Orleans. Judge Campbell said that when he occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, he was twice requested by the Chief Magistrate to perform such duty in order that the force, power, and influence of the Court should be felt and respected, and he also went there twice at his own instance. He did not know of a more serious condition of affairs than that which now existed in Louisiana, and could see no relief except in the manner now suggested, the Judge whom he mentioned having greater power and independence than the Judge who now presided in the Circuit Court. The course he had indicated promised a solution of the difficulties so far as the judicial question was concerned. In the second place, the President of the United States, living 1,200 miles distant from New Orleans, could not be expected to have knowledge of all the facts. What the people of Louisiana wanted, what the President wanted, and what all good men desired, was the right of this matter about which there were conflicting statements and criminating remarks. The people of that State, as represented by the Committee, also ask the Executive of the United to send to New Orleans their independent, impartial, learned, and just men to make a full inquiry into all the facts, to take testimony and thoroughly explore the situation. They desired that all the facts be reported to the President. He repeated that what they wanted was a clear, exact, truthful, honest investigation into all matters involved, and they also asked that the President submit their memorial to Congress, together with the result of the investigation made in the manner indicated. This memorial contained the signatures of many of the wealthiest and best men to be found in Louisiana, and who have the largest stake in society. His apprehension was, that things have gone beyond either local or State power, but in advance of any appeal to Congress, they asked the President to make a candid examination of their condition, through three of the best men of the land, and to submit the subject to Congress for determination, if this should become necessary, but it may not be so.

President Grant, in reply, said he supposed it was competent for the Supreme Court to designate any one of its members to proceed to Louisiana, but he did not think it would be quite proper for him to make the request of them. Congress had the power to investigate the facts in the case presented, but he did not propose to interfere with the local affairs in that State by putting one set of officers or another in power, although numerous telegrams, letters, and papers say he had done so. No action was taken by the Administration until a decree of the United States Court was attempted to be set aside or resisted by the last Governor of the State. Then the United States Marshal was simply instructed to see that the decree of the Federal Court was sustained, and military forces were to be used, if necessary, to support the Federal authority. He would not feel at liberty to make the request that Judge Bradley go to New Orleans, particularly as he is wanted here while his court is in session; although if the Court should make the request it would meet with his approbation.

Judge Campbell said there was no authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States for a Federal Court to interfere with the affairs of a State, as it had in Louisiana, and he briefly alluded to the decree of the Court, and its effect in seating and unseating persons elected to office.

The President, during the colloquy with Judge Campbell, said his understanding of the subject was that the Court had merely decided who were the legal canvassers, and even if, as stated in the case, the Court exceeded its authority its decision will have to be respected until the decision shall be set aside by a superior court. It would be dangerous for the President to set a precedent of interfering with decisions of courts.

Judge Campbell remarked that if Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, should undertake to count the votes for President and Vice President, and declare who were elected to these offices, with the power of the Government to support him, the act would be no more legal than the course pursued in Louisiana under the opinion of the Court supported by Federal power. The Committee did not ask the President to decide anything. They only asked him to investigate the matter, and to communicate to Congress, the report of three honest men selected by him for the purpose.

The President said he could not, without action of Congress, employ and compensate such men.

Judge Campbell said there was so much patriotism involved, the gentlemen would trust to Congress for compensation.

The President repeated that without Congressional authority such a Committee could not administer oaths, or compel the attendance of witnesses.

Judge Campbell said the Committee could communicate with those acquainted with all the circumstances, and, learning the facts, report the truth. What they wanted was a responsible inquiry by men whom everybody knew would tell the truth.

The President repeated that such a Committee should have authority by law to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses on oath.

Judge Campbell asked whether the President would receive from the Committee the law and facts in the case. They did not wish to go outside of them.

The President replied that they would be examined by the Attorney General if it was thought proper to do so.

The Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow morning. The probable programme is that a sub-Committee of five members will remain here in charge of the subject, and that the remainder of the Committee will visit the great centres of trade where they have business relations.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE TROUBLES.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 19.—The Senate yesterday organized permanently, and elected Democratic officers.

The Lieutenant Governor announced that the Senate, being duly organized, was ready to transact business.

This early organization was brought about by the mutual consent of parties in the Senate, by which the election of a Democrat from one district, and a Republican from another, were permanently settled, and one Republican and one Democrat were permitted to contest their seats in the usual way.

A message was sent to the House, announcing the permanent organization of the Senate.

In the House, subpoenas *duces tecum* were ordered, and a motion submitted to allow the certified members from Marengo to enroll their names on the journal as such. This was furiously opposed by the colored members, but prevailed.

The Republicans caucussed last night and to-day, and showed some inclination to disorganize the Senate, by denying on the floor of the Senate its right to organize permanently on any other basis than a strict and literal compliance with the terms proposed by Attorney General Williams. The Lieutenant Governor attempted to adjourn the Senate without a vote, but the Democrats denied his authority to do so, and insisted on leaving the question to a vote. A vote was had, and the Senate adjourned until afternoon, when a Committee was appointed to hear and determine the contests.

In the House the Republicans would not permit the journal to be read. They insisted on adjourning immediately after the roll-call, and carried their point. They have not abandoned their Court House organization, but meet there each morning and legislate until 12 o'clock, and then go to the Capitol and assemble in temporary organization with the Democrats. The latter meet only in the temporary organization marked out in the Attorney General's proposition.

It is feared that the Republicans contemplate withdrawing from the temporary organization and re-establishing a separate organization.

WYOMING PROTESTS AGAINST DISMEMBERMENT.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Dec. 18.—Recreation Hall was filled this evening with our most prominent and best citizens, who are unanimous in their protest against the dismemberment of Wyoming Territory. Resolutions were passed requesting our Delegate, Wm. L. Jones, Hon. W. D. Kelley, and other friends in Congress of our pioneers to oppose, with all their strength, this projected movement.

THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 19.—A petition to the President, protesting against the reappointment of E. M. McCook as Governor of Colorado, is being signed generally by the Republicans throughout the Territory. The petition asks the appointment of some citizen of the Territory more in sympathy with the people and their interests.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 19.—The State Republican Convention will be held at Concord on the 14th of January, and the Congressional Convention in this city on the 15th of January. The Democratic State Convention will be held at Concord on the 8th of January.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Apollo Hall General Committee last evening took action looking to a reorganization. A Committee was appointed to select men to represent the different wards in the association.

INDIANA POLITICS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—The Democratic politicians of this section favor a bolt in the Legislature, provided the Apportionment bill is pushed by the opposition.

## FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It would appear from advices received here to-day by the German Colonization Society, that Bismarck's scheme to prevent German immigration, through the raising of transportation rates, meets with but poor success. The leading citizens of North Germany are represented as being very much dissatisfied with this arbitrary interference of the Government, especially as the prices of living have been greatly enhanced through the late war, while the wages of labor have scarcely increased. It is stated that large meetings of farmers and mechanics are being called all over Germany to consider the project of forming a government organization, to be called the German American Colonization Association, whose sole object it shall be to encourage emigration to this country. This Association has already been initiated, with an enrolled list of 250 members. It has elected officers and adopted a constitution which, among other things, provides that no person shall be admitted to the Association unless he possesses a capital of 500 thalers, and is a farmer or mechanic, and no person shall join who is over the age of 60 years. The object is not only to encourage members of the society to emigrate to this country and form German colonies, but also Germans residing in this country to join these colonies. An Executive Committee was elected for the purpose of canvassing for parties wishing to join the Association, and such who wish to emigrate, and, it is the opinion of a member of the Association, that early next spring there will probably be a colony of not less than 2,000 or 3,000 persons formed, and emigrate per chartered ship to this country. Commissioners will be sent here to examine some land, and they will be empowered to purchase, should they find a sufficient quantity for a colony. The Western country is most specially recommended to them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Seine has overflowed in this city. The quays are flooded, and the stores near them are closed. All traffic in that quarter is carried on by boats. Beyond Bercy, a suburb on the right bank of the Seine, houses in the vicinity of the river are standing in one vast lake of water.

The Mayor of Nantes has been dismissed from office for not giving sufficient protection to the pilgrims of Lourdes. The motion introduced in the Assembly to inquire into the responsibility of the Government for the outrages suffered by the pilgrims has consequently been withdrawn.

M. Roen, a distinguished member of the Institute, has been stricken from the jury list, because he acknowledged that he did not believe in the existence of God.

The *Journal Des Debats* says the French Government has no intention of sending men-of-war to Hayti to support the demands of French citizens.

In the Assembly to-day, M. Bonnet's motion against the duties on raw materials was, after further debate, rejected by a vote of 461 to 158.

Urgency was granted for a proposal to appropriate 200,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by inundations in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Times'* "assizes" column this morning contains six verdicts of murder, with sentence of death passed upon the culprits.

The ship Matchless, of Boston, was wrecked off the coast of Northumberland, and all on board were lost.

Robert Bowles has been released on $20,000 bail.

Important action was taken, yesterday, which settles the long standing dispute with the operatives in the cotton mills at Blackburn. At a meeting of the masters and the card-room hands, a compromise was effected whereby three-quarters of the advance of wages asked was conceded.

Five men who were employed in the Beckton Gas Works have been convicted of threatening the manager with violence, and sentenced each to a year's imprisonment at hard labor.

The London *Times*, eulogizing Mr. Greeley, says that he died in honor, and the people of the United States felt that he was a most genuine American.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—The anniversary of the closing of the gates of Londonderry passed off yesterday without disturbance.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—Despatches from Ghent report that the streams in that section have risen above their embankments, and the country is inundated. The water is three feet deep in some of the streets.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.—The Khedive has concluded a loan of 12,500,000 piastres with the Bank of Constantinople.

## ST. LOUIS.

### "Satanta" and "Big Tree" Remanded to the Texas Penitentiary—Important Insurance Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Satanta and Big Tree, the two Kiowa Chiefs who were brought here from the Texas Penitentiary some months ago, to meet delegates of the various Indian tribes *en route* to Washington, who have since been in jail here under the charge of United States Marshal Newcomb, will be returned to that prison in a day or two, Governor Davis, of Texas, having telegraphed for them.

A suit was entered in the Circuit Court to-day by one Moorefield, against the Eclectic Life Assurance Company of New York, for $15,000 alleged damages for violation of contracts with him, as agent of the Company in Kansas. The case is likely to excite a good deal of interest among insurance men, as affecting the right of companies to withdraw agencies, and the claim agents profess to hold over the companies for annual commissions on policies effected through them.

### Ohio State Printing.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 19.—The annual report of the Supervisor of State Printing shows that the total cost of the paper and printing for Ohio for the past year was $62,923, and the total cost for binding the public documents was $20,843.

## THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

### Schuyler Colfax Declines the Managing Editorship.

### Why the Declination Took Place, and How It Was Brought About.

### The Possibility of Another Change in Ownership.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The decision of Vice President Colfax not to accept the editorship of the *Tribune* renders the future of the paper more uncertain than ever. Mr. George William Curtis is bound to Harper's, and cannot undertake to be Mr. Greeley's successor. No great surprise would be felt if Mr. Orton should sell out to Whitelaw Reid as his last resort. Sam Sinclair was never earnestly enlisted in the Cincinnati movement, and, after the September and October elections rendered the defeat of Mr. Greeley absolutely certain, he began to pave the way for at least his reconciliation with the powers that were to be. He was largely interested in a certain claim which Norman Wiard is prosecuting against the Government for some $300,000, and as publisher of an opposition paper there was but little hopes of getting this job through even this Congress, let alone the next. Wiard has some good friends here, who constitute a part of the "Administration ring," and he was very anxious to make peace for Sinclair, but, so long as Mr. Greeley was alive, and the *Tribune* likely to maintain an aggressive attitude toward the Grant party, this was impossible; but the very day Mr. Greeley breathed his last, the intriguing of Sinclair began. He wrote to Mr. Colfax to know whether he would take editorial charge of the *Tribune* if invited by a majority of the stockholders. At the same time Wiard began his efforts here with General Garfield, Senator Conkling, Secretary Robeson, and others. The great ambition of Mr. Colfax for the last ten years has been to run the *Tribune*, and he at once made up his mind to accept the proposition Sinclair spoke of. If it was ever made he wanted so many shares of stock at reasonable rates and terms, and he also wanted a big salary. Wiard had succeeded in getting the Administration interested, and a pool was made up to buy a controlling interest in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Orton was chosen as the man to do the buying. He enjoys close relations with President Grant, to whom he sold at low figures a large number of shares of Western Union stock. In the meantime Mr. Orton went to Washington to appear before the House Appropriation Committee on the telegraph scheme. While there, he learned from perfectly reliable sources that, notwithstanding Colfax's denials, he was really implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal. It seems that Colfax assured Mr. Orton and his associates that the Credit Mobilier stock had been offered him, but he rejected any such proposition. Mr. Orton learned that Colfax had admitted before the Investigating Committee that he had purchased some of the stock, but discovering that further legislation might be wanted for the Union Pacific, he compelled Mr. Ames to take it back. The testimony of Mr. Ames fastened the charge of still holding Credit Mobilier stock on Colfax, and this being made known to Mr. Orton, together with an intimation from the White House that George William Curtis would be an acceptable man, settled the business. These facts were communicated to New York, and Colfax received a telegram, which read as follows: "Your application for time is accepted as a declination of our offer." This was a cruel blow to Mr. Colfax, who had been, among his friends, chuckling over his good fortune, talking of his eight shares of *Tribune* stock, and what the policy of the paper was to be. In order to break the effect of this fall as much as possible, he at once started out messengers to say to the newspaper men that he had finally concluded not to accept; that he was going to retire to South Bend simply to gratify his wife, who was opposed to his going to New York. Unfortunately he had publicly given out that the business had been definitely arranged only a few hours before, and he had really written and mailed a letter of acceptance.

## INDIANA.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in the Legislature.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—A concurrent resolution was offered that no more bills shall be passed after to-day, which give rise to a discussion in regard to the power of the Legislature to enact laws to-morrow. Governor Baker in response to an inquiry from a member gave it as his opinion that bills passed as late as Friday night would be valid in law. The resolution was laid upon the table by yeas, 49; nays, 43.

The special order was taken up, being the Legislative and Congressional Apportionment bill. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for to-morrow. The Legislative Apportionment bill was taken up, and the merits of the bill were discussed at length. The previous question was ordered, and the bill passed by—yeas, 52; nays, 45, a strict party vote.

Mr. Kimball moved to reconsider, and lay that motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 52; nays, 38.

Mr. Canthorn moved to amend the bill as follows:

An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, to apportion the same among the several counties of the State in such manner as to perpetuate the power of the Republican party, and declaring an emergency.

Laid upon the table by ayes, 52; nays, 38.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of allowing the claim of Bayless W. Hanna for $4,000 for services as Attorney General. Concurred in.

The bill to increase the tax levy from 16 cents to 20 cents for school purposes was laid over to the next session.

SENATE.

A bill was passed for the appointment of a Committee of five from each House, of which the President and Speaker shall be Chairman, for the purpose of examining and correcting the journal when its reading is dispensed with in the House, the Committee to report to the House all mistakes discovered.

The bill to fix the salaries of Judges was laid upon the table.

A bill was introduced and passed prohibiting County Commissioners from making any contract for the erection of buildings or bridges, until the plans and specifications have been filed with the County Auditor, open to public inspection, or until bids for such works have been advertised for, when it shall be let to the lowest bidder who shall give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. It also provides that County Commissioners shall not sell any public property without first advertising the sale.

A joint resolution was passed instructing our Senators in Congress to support and vote for the act now pending in relation to the granting of bounty lands to the soldiers and sailors or their legal representatives.

The Legislative Re-Districting bill was received from the House and on the motion—yeas, 27; nays, 10—it was taken up. The previous question was demanded on a motion that the Senate concur in the House amendments—yeas, 27; nays, 12, so the amendments were agreed to.

The bill in relation to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, opening the institution to total orphans of all classes, of the county whence they came, the County Commissioners paying the expenses of the same, so that no expense shall be entailed upon the State therefor, passed,—ayes 42; nays 2.

The bill to authorize cities and towns to issue bonds to procure money to complete unfinished school buildings passed.

The House bill to prevent township, town, county, and State officers from engaging in contracts was passed.

A resolution was adopted that the President of the Senate procure a minister to hold divine service in the Senate chamber next Sunday, and that thereafter the Senate adjourn *sine die*.

### Railroad News.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 19.—The contract for building the St. Paul & Iowa Southwestern Railroad from Mason City, by way of Webster City, Boone, and Dallas Center, to Dexter in Dallas County, was taken by a Detroit company representing some German capitalists. The road is to be completed from Mason City to Dexter by the 1st of January, 1874. It is the intention of the Company to construct a road from Mason City to LaCrosse, and also from Dexter to Kansas City during the year 1874, thus making a great through road, furnishing an outlet for the lumber of Wisconsin to the DesMoines Valley, Central Iowa and Kansas, and opening up and making an outlet, both north and south, for the extensive coal beds between Webster City and Boone. The Company was re-organized by the election of Colonel Sprague as President, and Mr. Bush as Secretary, both of Detroit. The amount of subsidy turned over for the 130 miles was $500,000.

A hundred or more citizens of Marion, Iowa, in celebration of the completion of the Sabola, Ackley and Dakota Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to that place, left at 7 o'clock this morning in a special train on an excursion to Milwaukee, where they will remain over Friday. The party started in the highest spirits, and everything bid fair for a most enjoyable time.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 19.—The first train over the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, made a trip from this city to Mansfield yesterday afternoon. Colonel T. A. Scott and several other railway officials were among the passengers. It is expected that regular trains will be placed on the road by the 15th of January, when through connections will be made at Mansfield, east and west.

Ten miles of the Galena and Muscoda Narrow-gauge Road, from Galena to the Wisconsin State Line are graded, and the bridges are all ready for the iron. It is expected that the road-bed will be ready for ironing to Platteville, Wis., by spring.

## WALL STREET.

### Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, Bond, and Produce Markets.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The stock market was again rather feverish, to-day, though business was confined to a few specialties. Pacific Mail, Erie, Ohios, Western Union, and C. C., & I. C. commanded a larger trade, and prices generally closed better than yesterday. The great feature was the advance in Erie.

The settlement of Jay Gould with the Erie Railroad Company was the absorbing topic of conversation in business circles. We are informed Mr. Gould has placed about nine millions of real estate and other property, including stocks and bonds, at the disposal of the Erie Company, the actual value of which is estimated at from six and a half to seven millions of dollars, and that the papers for the final settlement and withdrawal of the suit will be made out to-morrow evening. Mr. Gould has for sometime been credited with heavy purchases of Erie at much lower figures, and a nice question of mathematics may be raised as to the actual loss sustained by this compromise. Erie opened at 53¼, and made an almost steady advance of 4 per cent to 57½, though late in the afternoon there was a reaction to 56⅝, with closing sales at 57⅛@57¼.

MONEY.

The market is still characterized by great stringency, borrowers on call having to pay from ⅛ flat to ⅜ and interest for call loans on the pledge of acceptable collateral. The operations of the Treasury to-day and early in the week will further aggravate the situation, about $2,500,000 being virtually locked up in the Treasury vault. Secretary Boutwell is severely criticized in mercantile circles. The merchants have greater difficulty in obtaining discounts than on Monday and Tuesday, and rates are firm at 10@12 per cent for the very best names. Ordinary grades go much higher. At the close rates on call were ⅛ and interest until to-morrow.

The Assistant Treasurer will commence preparing January interest on Saturday. This had the effect of weakening

GOLD

shortly after the opening, but later in the day an advance from 111⅜ to 111⅞ was noted. This was due to the award of the entire million of Treasury gold to Jay Cooke & Co. at 111.56. The foreign quotations for bonds are steadier, and not calculated to affect the gold premium.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was rather lower than on yesterday.

BONDS.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE.

Flour ruled dull and heavy. Wheat was dull and in buyers' favor. Pork dull.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 19.—It is snowing here to-day, and about three inches of snow have already fallen.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### Coal-Miners' Strike—Bond of the New State Treasurer—An Ice Question—Frozen to Death.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—In pursuance of the notice given to the proprietors of the coal shafts around this city, and at Howlett, the miners struck this morning for an advance of one cent. The proprietors resolved not to submit to their demands, and, in consequence, work in the shafts is at a stand still. Some of the proprietors announce their intention to procure other men and put them at work immediately, and in case a sufficient number of practical miners cannot be obtained, they will employ green hands, and put them under the direction of experienced miners, who have been found in sufficient numbers to carry out the latter plan. They believe in this way they will be able to fully supply the places of the strikers. The only fear is that the strikers will endeavor to intimidate those who may desire to go to work, and, to meet this emergency, the Sheriff will have in readiness a sufficient *posse* to command and enforce the peace. If this plan is carrird out, it will be found to work badly. Out of the five hundred miners there are but ten or twelve leading spirits who are active in the matter. The rest have no part in it, and state publicly that they are doing well enough. Quite a number received for their last month's work from $150 to $200, and but very few of them received less than a hundred dollars.

Hon. Edward Rutz, successor to General E. N. Bates, Assistant Treasurer, presented his official bond to Governor Palmer to-day for approval. He is required to give bonds for the safekeeping generally of a million or a million and a half of dollars, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. His bond was signed by John Thomas, John B. Loomstone, Samuel Starkey, and William Moses, who swore that they are worth eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate. They all reside in St. Clair County. His bond was approved by the Governor, but before it is filed it is required to be further approved by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court.

The Coroner's inquest called to inquire into the manner and cause of the death of Hugh Turner, an old citizen of this county, found dead in his field a mile and a half west of this city, yesterday, found that he came to his death from freezing, while in a state of intoxication.

The Legislature of 1869 passed a law giving to citizens along the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal the right to take ice from it free of charge. The Legislature of 1871-2 passed laws discharging the trust and vesting the entire management and control of the canal in a Board of Commissioners, and repealing all laws inconsistent with the last-named act. Under this act the Commissioners leased the right to take ice from the canal at Ottawa to certain parties living there. When the ice season came, outside parties began to take ice from that portion of the canal which was leased. The lessees thereupon prayed for an injunction to restrain them, but it was denied, on the ground that the law of 1869 was still in force. Other legal steps will probably be taken.

## NEW YORK.

### Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—While Professor Tyndall was lecturing on Tuesday night burglars entered his room, at the Brevoort House, and took a purse of gold containing £40 sterling.

The various rumors current that the Erie Company would vacate the Grand Opera House appear to be groundless.

Two gold-brokers' firms are reported as having suspended to-day.

Nine jurors have been now obtained in the Stokes murder case.

The property in the office of Robert Baile, broker, No. 2 Wall street, was seized to-day by the Sheriff, on an attachment obtained by G. and J. Stuart & Co., bankers, who affirm they loaned Baile $30,000, taking his word as security, and were justified in so doing, as they had previously loaned him large amounts on the same security, which he had repaid. Baile says the affair is "a family matter," and will be arranged so.

The Dock Commissioners have applied for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay them $500,000, the proceeds of the sale of dock bonds. This amount is due the Department of Docks since June last, and the business of the Department, the officers say, is seriously crippled in consequence of the action of the Comptroller. Of the $9,000,000 to which the Department is entitled, it has thus far only received $2,000,000.

The trial of Lucius B. Irish for poisoning Assessor Anderson was continued to-day. Justice Pratt decided that Mrs. Anderson was not a competent witness, and she was excluded. Testimony was given to prove that Anderson occasionally drank to excess and that he had attempted to jump overboard from a ferry boat.

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Petroleum Producer's Association have concluded an arrangement with the Refiner's Association for co-operation, which will be reported to the Council at Oil City, on Monday next.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the season took place to-day, that of Judson Jarvis, Clerk of the Bureau of Arrests, to Miss Mamie Brennan, daughter of Sheriff Brennan.

Sophia Lyons, *alias* Elkins, *alias* Levy, *alias* Williams, who was under sentence for shoplifting, escaped this evening from the State Prison at Sing Sing in a carriage. Her husband, Ed. Lyons, *alias* Hopgen, escaped from the same place on the 4th inst.

## TO THE IRON REGION.

### Winter Railroad Building in Northern Wisconsin—Progress of the Route Above Escanaba.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ESCANABA, Wis., Dec. 19.—The portion of the Northwestern Railroad between Marinette and this point is nearly ready for the inspection of the authorities. The remaining work is upon eight miles about half way between the two places. Eight construction trains and about seven hundred men are still busy in adjusting the grade and giving the finishing touches. When completed, the work will be of a substantial character, and the road will be fully equal to all the wear and tear to which it is likely to be subjected. Pending the completion, regular passenger trains run to Marinette, and from that point two less pretentious coaches bring travellers hither. No freight is taken at Chicago for places north of Marinette, but that which was shipped with the expectation of being transferred by boat, and detained by the early suspension of navigation is being brought forward as rapidly as possible. The road will be out of the hands of the contractors by the 1st of January or soon thereafter. The Northwestern will then have uninterrupted communication over its own line to Negaunee 14 miles from Marquette, and by the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad to the former city. Freight of all kinds will be taken immediately after the through trains are started, and iron ore will be shipped for Chicago as needed. The road last mentioned completed its line to L'Anse on Keweenaw Bay last Saturday, and an engine ran through on Sunday. Thus the iron region is thrown open to Chicago, and the copper region, which is about 40 miles from L'Anse is brought almost to her doors. By the opening of mines in the Menomonee iron region still greater advantages will accrue to Chicago, if she sees fit to improve them. The snow is about two feet deep about Escanaba, and increases in depth toward Neguanee, interfering with travel, but not seriously. The weather is not so excessively cold as to hinder the prosecution of outdoor labors.

## THE WEATHER.

### War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points—The Snow Storm of the Season.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Probabilities—In the Northwest, and thence over the upper lakes and southward to the Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, snow, and rain, followed by rising barometers and cold, partly cloudy, and clearing weather, to-morrow. In the Gulf States and Tennessee, brisk southwesterly and northwesterly winds, increasing pressures, continued rain and lower temperatures to-morrow, with occasional light snow. In the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warm, threatening weather, and rain, with brisk northerly and easterly winds. On the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, higher temperature, falling barometer, brisk northerly and easterly winds, threatening weather, snow and rain, extending to Canada. Warning signals have been ordered for Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, and New York.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 19.—It has been snowing heavily all the afternoon, and, to-night, pedestrianism is almost impeded.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLINTON, Ia., Dec. 19.—A northeast snow storm commenced at noon, and continues unabated. The snow is about four inches deep, and drifting. Weather very cold.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 19.—A violent snow storm has prevailed here all the afternoon and evening. The wind is strong from the northeast, and the snow is drifting.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Dec. 19.—A heavy snow-storm prevails here and throughout Northern Iowa, to-night, with a prospect of its continuance till morning.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—A snow-storm commenced this afternoon. The weather is cold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The weather continues remarkably cold in this locality.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.—Cold rain all day. The river rose a few inches.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Rain fell since 2 o'clock this afternoon, and street travelling is dangerous on account of sleet.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—A furious snow storm prevailed here since 11 this morning, and the snow is now about three inches deep. Many horses were withdrawn from the streets during the storm, for fear of a relapse of the disease, and few street cars are running to-night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—2 a. m.—A heavy snow storm commenced at midnight and continues at this hour.

## CINCINNATI.

### The Recent Accident at the Water Works—Verdict of the Jury—Suit Against Hamilton County—Attempted Suicide of a Noted Character.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The Coroner's jury this afternoon brought in a verdict in the case of the Water Works accident of last week, by which four men perished, that the scaffold constructed by John Foley, the contractor, was defective on account of the weakness of the principal rafters and the insufficiency of the lateral braces; and that it was unequal to the weight it was required to support. It also holds that the hydraulic engineer at the works, John Richardson, was morally bound to report the unsafeness of the scaffold to the Water Works Board. No direct censure was made.

The Western Union Telegraph Company entered a suit in the United States Court, to-day, to recover $3,000 from Hamilton County, being taxes on its gross receipts in this city. The Company claims that to tax it on its gross receipts is without warrant from the Constitution of Ohio or of the United States.

Thomas L. Bond, a prisoner in the County Jail, under conviction of assault with intent to kill, cut his throat with a pen-knife this morning. Bond's offence was in cutting the Rev. J. J. Thompson, of Leavenworth, with a hatchet, last summer, in a fit of jealousy, when the latter, during a brief stay here, was visiting a widow, Mrs. Spinglenick, whose hand Bond sought in marriage. It is thought he cannot recover.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

### Collision—Locomotive Explosion and Other Disasters—Several Lives Lost.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—About 5 o'clock this morning the switch-engine "Rover," on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, exploded while standing at the corner of Fifth and Union streets. Only two persons were on the engine, David McNary, the engineer, better known on the road as "Sandy," and a youth named Kilgore. The engineer was found dead about fifty feet from the engine. Kilgore was blown some distance, and badly injured, but will probably recover. The houses on either side of the street were completely riddled. Numerous hair-breadth escapes occurred. The most prominent was that of Mr. McGilberry and his wife, living on the corner opposite the explosion. The windows and doors of their house were blown to fragments, and a large piece of the driving-wheel fell through the house and on the bed where they were sleeping. Their room was literally torn to pieces, and still they escaped without serious injury. The engine is a complete wreck. Not a fragment of the boiler was left near it. Large pieces were blown in every direction for four or five squares. Nothing definite has been ascertained as to the cause of the explosion.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Dec. 19.—J. W. Hill, a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad at Waterloo, Iowa, this afternoon, while attempting to get on an engine, slipped and had his left leg cut off below the knee. He now lies in a precarious condition.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—A special from Jackson, Michigan, reports that Valentine Smith, a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, fell between the cars of a freight train, near Homer, last night, and was killed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—The body of an unknown man was found on the track of the North Missouri Railroad, in the northern part of the city, late last night, who had been run over by a train. The body was shockingly mangled, being torn to pieces and scattered along the track for several rods.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 19.—George H. Gregory, of this city, aged 23, was caught between a moving car and the edge of the depot platform, to-day, while coupling cars, and was so terribly crushed that he will die.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—An accident occurred last night on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Anderson Station, five miles this side of Carlinville, by which Robert Houcks, one of the oldest engineers on the road, was killed instantly. A freight train going south was to take the switch at that place to enable the 6:30 passenger train south to pass. In attempting to do so, the engine ran off at the frog, leaving the entire train on the main track. A brakeman was at once sent back to signal the passenger train, who, it is reported, did so, but the engineer of the passenger train either did not see him or gave no heed to the signal, and consequently ran into the freight and lost his life. The rear car of the freight train was burned up, as was the engine of the passenger train. None of the passengers were injured. The night trains north and south passed round the wreck, *via* the Jacksonville branch. The regular trains will run over the main line to-day.

## FIRES.

### Destruction of Property Yesterday.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—At Decatur, Ind., yesterday, the residence of Henry Habrook took fire, it is supposed, from a defective flue. Mrs. Habrook narrowly escaped burning to death. Loss estimated at about $2,000; insured in the Home Mutual.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Dec. 19.—The shops of Carter, Allen & Co. were burned last night. The loss is $150,000. A hundred men are thrown out of work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—At Flushing, L. I., last night, a large amount of valuable property was burned, the fire originating in Clements & Bloodgood's grocery. During the fire, a chimney fell and buried in the ruins one man, who was instantly killed. A boy was also seriously injured. The greatest excitement prevailed among the people, who feared a general conflagration. Five buildings were at one time demolished to stay the flames.

The loss by the fire at Flushington, last night, is greater than already reported. In addition to the loss of $20,000 on the buildings, the loss on the stocks of goods amounts to $60,000; insurance $50,500.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—The machine shops of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Cincinnati Railroad at this place, were burned this evening. Loss about $20,000.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—An incendiary fire occurred at Clarksville, Tenn., last night at 11:30, destroying three stores and a warehouse, in which were stored 11,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $26,000; insurance $5,000 in the Hartford; $5,800 in the Equitable of Nashville, and $2,000 in the State, of Nashville. A keg of gunpowder in one of the stores exploded and injured several persons, though not seriously.

## A SAMPLE SWINDLE.

### How a Milwaukee Cousin was Treated by a Chicago Hackman.

The following is a fair sample of the many deceptions practiced upon verdant or unsuspecting strangers by some of the hackmen of this city: An elderly gentleman, residing in the vicinity of Milwaukee, arrived here from the East, on the Michigan Southern Road, Wednesday evening. He engaged a hack to convey him to the Milwaukee depot in time to catch the 11 o'clock train home. After he had driven him a few blocks the hack driver stopped, and demanded $2 fare. This was an outrageous extortion, but it was paid, and the vehicle moved off again. A few minutes afterward Randolph street bridge was reached. The driver stopped again, and again demanded $2, this time for *bridge toll*. He stated that it was a time-honored custom in Chicago to pay that amount for crossing a drawbridge after dark. The elderly gentleman asserted that it was a barbarous custom, which none but uncivilized people would sanction. The hack-driver insisted that unless the bridge-tender was appeased with a $2 note, no earthly power could convey the traveller to his destination before break of day. The elderly gentleman was about to make the best of a bad bargain by paying the toll, when he observed some pedestrians crossing the bridge without having advanced any pecuniary consideration for the privilege. The hackman made the same observation, and concluded that the best way to get out of the scrape was to pass off his attempt to swindle as a little pleasantry, and fulfill his contract without further delay. The number of his hack did not escape the eye of the elderly gentleman. It was 42, with a clumsily constructed 4 introduced between in order to delude the beholder into the belief that it was 442. This is entirely "too thin," and should be thoroughly investigated by the police officer who has charge of public vehicles.

## AN UNSUCCESSFUL RAID.

Captain French organized a raid upon the gambling houses in his district last evening. Nine places were visited simultaneously, but not a keeper or a player could be found, though it is positively known that nearly all of the rooms were in full blast a few minutes before the officers left the station. There can be no doubt but that the gamblers were notified of the raid immediately before the raiding-party received its instructions, and there can be no doubt also but that the informant did not belong to the Police Department, because Captain French was the only officer on the force who knew anything of it until the men were drawn up in line and directed how to proceed. There are good grounds for suspecting that a certain individual was guilty of the dishonorable act, and it is more than probable that he put his foot in it. The police, to use a slang, but expressive phrase, are "on to him." A repetition of the trick will cost him more than the gamblers pay him for his information. It is but just to state that Captain French is not responsible for the unsuccessful termination of the raid. He did all any man could to conduct the movement secretly, and would have been rewarded with a station full of prisoners but for the accident mentioned.

### Newspaper Amalgamation.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 19.—The Galesburg Printing and Publishing Company was organized here to-day. The movement resulted in the consolidation of the *Daily Register* and *Republican*, of this city. The stock is taken by the leading business men of the place, and the citizens generally express a hearty satisfaction with the consummation of the enterprise. The Company will publish a daily and weekly paper to be called the *Register*, which will be issued about the first of next month. The editorial department of the paper will be under the management of John D. Dewor, recently from Indiana, and the business and publishing department under the control of Messrs. E. F. Phelps and S. W. Grubb, the former proprietors of the two now consolidated newspaper offices.

### Musical Convention.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 19.—The County Musical Association, in session here to-day, elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.: President, C. M. Higgins, of Mendota; Treasurer, O. C. Thompson, of Manlius; Secretary, C. L. Simon, of Ottawa. Over 200 musicians are in attendance from LaSalle and surrounding counties. The exercises are conducted by Professors Emerson, of Boston, and Palmer, of Chicago.

### San Francisco Sailor Boarding Houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The police force is still required to protect the office of the United States Shipping Commissioner against violence by the boarding house masters. There are riotous demonstrations every day. Ships continue taking in crews through the Commissioner's office. It is generally thought that the old ring of boarding house masters is broken up.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

One company of the Fourth Infantry arrive at Little Rock on Wednesday night.

In the case of General Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, on trial for embezzlement of Government funds, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the celebrated revivalist, has been meeting with unbounded success in Dubuque for the past week. His meetings were crowded daily, and he made over 80 converts last evening. People are coming from all parts of the country round here to participate in the good work. A series of very successful meetings have also been held in saloons of the city, many of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen assisting.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.50@8.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn—No sales. Oats quiet at 49c. Bran, $1.30.

HAY—Prime, $32.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, 13½c. Bacon, demand, 5¼c, 9½@11c. Hams, 10@10½c. Lard—Tierce, 8¼@8½c; keg, 9¼@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 5½c; common, 6½@7¼c; fair to fully fancy, 7⅞@8½c; prime, 9½c. Molasses active and higher; common, 45@50c; prime, 55@56c; strictly prime to choice, 57@58c.

WHISKEY—Indiana, 93c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

### Patricide.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The *Gazette* special says that in Bucyrus, Ohio, to-day, Charles Cramer, a boy 20 years old, was lodged in jail for shooting his father, John Cramer, an old and respectable citizen. The deed was done in a quarrel. A revolver was used; the ball entered the bridge of the nose and passed toward the brain. The wound is supposed to be fatal.

### Murdered in Jail.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Johanna C. Connors, aged 65, was beaten to death to-day in the police station house, Bedford street, by Sally Buck. They were both drunk, and had been taken in as prisoners. The victim had just been liberated from the alms-house.

### Murderer Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 19.—Charles A. J. Stearns, who killed Sandy Thomson, on the 10th inst., at Holyoke, was arrested at Nashua, N. H., this morning.

MARRIED.

MASON—GERE—In this city, on the 18th inst., at the residence of Colonel J. W. Foster, by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, A. A. Mason, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Amelia R. Gere, of Chicago.

EVANS—DONNEVAN—In this city, Dec. 18, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Thomas C. Evans and Miss Annie Donnevan.

WAGNER—McINTOSH—On the 18th inst., by Rev. Florence McCarthy, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David S. Wagner and Miss Virgie C. McIntosh, all of this city.

LARSON—SPERRY—On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Canon Knowles, Mr. Lars Larson and Miss Gertie Sperry, daughter of Chas. A. Sperry, all of Chicago.

☞ Whiteside County papers please copy.

DIED.

FISHER—On Dec. 18, Alicia, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary B. Fisher.

Funeral at 11 o'clock p. m., this day, from 179 Western avenue.

EGAN—In Blue Island, Ill., Dec. 17, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Thomas B. Egan, in his 33d year.

STANTON—On last evening, Dec. 19, Mary, wife of John Stanton, aged 45 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 98 East Indiana street, on Sunday, the 22d inst., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH—On the evening of the 18th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. H. Mars, Hiram Smith, in his 70th year.

Funeral from 256 West Randolph street, at half-past 11. Friends are invited.

☞ Norwich, New York, papers please copy.


AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

THE BALANCE OF
MR. ALEX. VON WENDT'S
COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS,
At No. 288 State-st.
Will be sold this afternoon (FRIDAY), at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE
OF
Unredeemed Pledges
HELD BY
A. LIPMAN,
Pawnbroker,
By auction, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872, at the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, and Sets in great variety, Fine Gold Jewelry, Opera and Vest Chains, Lockets, Guns, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, &c.
By order of A. LIPMAN.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Butters & Co.'s Regular Saturday's Sale.
Household Goods, New and Second Hand Carpets, Oil Cloths, and other merchandise,
AT AUCTION, this (SATURDAY) morning, Dec. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION.
A large sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, to close consignments.
Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture.
Show Cases, Office Desks.
French and German Plate Mirrors.
Extension Tables and Bureaus in the White.
10 Crates of W. G. Crockery.
5 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware.
40 Rolls of Brussells and Wool Carpets.
50 Elegant Camp Chairs, suitable for Christmas Presents.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 21, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT SALE
OF
Holiday Gifts!
BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF
ELEGANT
MARBLE STATUARY,
BEAUTIFUL
Bronzes and Clocks,
Will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 19, at 2 and 7½ o'clock, at Store No. 273 Wabash-av. Sale will continue each afternoon at 2 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, until all are sold. This is the finest collection we have yet offered.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
SPECIAL SALE OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
Friday Morning, Dec. 20, at 10 O'Clock.
A Large Assortment of Elegant FRENCH BOXES just imported, together with a lot of fine goods suitable for the holidays. Last chance before Christmas.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

Chromos, Engravings, & Oil Paintings.
We will offer, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock a. m., a large and attractive line of the above at Auction.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

White Fox Robes.
A very choice lot of the above will be offered on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 a. m., at Auction, by
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

1,000 Canary Birds,
Imported from the Hartz Mountains, and all Guaranteed Singers.
These birds have been imported by the well known firm of Chas. Reiche & Bro., of New York, and are the finest birds ever brought to this country. Sold wholesale and retail. Also a large lot cages.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

By JAMES GEARY & CO.
Auction Sale of new Furniture, Bedding, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and evening at 7½ o'clock, Dec. 24 [illegible]. If you want bargains don't forget the place, corner of St. John's-place and West Lake-st., formerly known as St. John's Church. [illegible] McALLISTER, Proprietor.
JAMES GEARY & CO., Auctioneers.